

DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1924

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1925

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1934

REPORT

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1934

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

*To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1924.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST LAPOINTE,
*Minister in control of the Royal Canadian
Mounted Police.*

January 20, 1925.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Report of the Commissioner..	5
Appendix A..	53
Appendix B..	66
Appendix C..	70

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, ONT., 1924.

The Honourable the Minister
in Control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1924.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE

On that date the strength of the force was 58 officers, 962 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 433 horses. On the corresponding date in 1923 the strength was 58 officers, 1,090 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 543 horses. The decrease in strength which was noted last year has been continued. Since the reorganization of the force the strength in successive years has been:—

Year	Officers	N.C.O. and Constables	Total Personnel	Horses
1920.....	73	1,598	1,671	942
1921.....	70	1,610	1,680	795
1922.....	64	1,163	1,227	656
1923.....	58	1,090	1,148	543
1924.....	58	962	1,020	433

Since April 1 the decrease has been about 150; no recruits have been accepted since that date, whereas in the six months preceeding that date there had been a slight gain in numbers. The decrease works out at 12.4 per cent, or roughly one-eighth.

The following shows the distribution in the several provinces and territories on September 30, 1924:—

	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Surgeon	Asst. Vet'y Surgeon	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Total	Dogs
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	2	2	1			8	11	13	20	13	72				
Maritime Provinces.....				1				1	4	2	24		32				
Quebec.....				1				1	4	7	14		27				
Ontario.....			2	5				9	22	25	217	15	295	36	7	43	6
Manitoba.....				2				3	8	6	31	1	51	19	2	21	26
Saskatchewan.....			4	7	1		1	8	25	35	98	13	192	164	14	178	
Alberta.....			2	5		1		4	17	22	61	16	128	88	15	103	26
British Columbia.....		1	1	9				5	13	19	51	10	109	75	4	79	
Yukon Territories.....				3				4	2	7	21	3	40		9	9	15
Northwest Territories..				4				2	2	9	27	8	52				109
Baffin Island.....									1	1	5		7				27
Ellesmere Island.....										1	1		2				12
North Devon Island.....											3		3				
Wembley Exhibition...				1					1	1	7		10				
Totals.....	1	2	11	40	2	1	1	45	110	148	580	79	1,020	382	51	433	221

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

On the same date the distribution into posts and detachments was as follows:—

	Divisional Posts	Detachments
Maritime Provinces.....	1	.....
Quebec.....	1	3
Ontario.....	2	12
Manitoba.....	1	10
Saskatchewan.....	2 (1 depot)	19
Alberta.....	2	27
British Columbia.....	1	15
Yukon Territory.....	1	11
Northwest Territories.....		12
Baffin Island.....		2
Ellesmere Island.....		2
	11	113

The number of divisional posts has not been changed, but the detachments have fallen from 124 in 1922 and 117 in 1923 to the present figure, making a drop of four in the year. The decreases have been five in British Columbia, four each in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and one in Yukon Territory, while against these there are increases of four in Alberta and six in the Far North—four in the Northwest Territories and two in the islands of the eastern Arctic.

The alterations of strength of personnel in the several districts have been:—

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Maritime Provinces.....	25	32	33	32	31
Quebec District.....	8	23	31	27	24
Eastern Ontario.....	395	442	325	343	339
Western Ontario.....	31	37	34	37	46
Manitoba.....	189	203	100	85	55
Southern Saskatchewan.....	354	277	225	214	159
Northern Saskatchewan.....	53	60	58	49	41
Southern Alberta.....	248	211	121	103	97
Northern Alberta.....	89	104	92	87	90
British Columbia.....	229	238	157	128	97
Yukon Territory.....	50	53	51	43	41

VOLUME OF WORK

The number of cases handled by the force has nearly doubled, amounting to over 30,000, as against not quite 16,500 last year. A comparative statement is:—

Year	Number	Increase	Per cent
1920.....	10,808		
1921.....	12,595	1,787	16.5
1922.....	14,032	1,437	11.4
1923.....	16,463	2,431	17.3
1924.....	30,680	14,217	86.3

The increase has been due to the trebling of work of the sort classified as "Investigations for other Departments." For four years this stood at about 8,000 cases a year, showing a tendency to decline; this year it has leaped to 24,500. The enforcement of federal statutes, which in 1923 rose from something over 5,000 to nearly 7,500, has fallen back to 5,200.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

A comparative analytical statement is:—

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Federal Statutes.....	2,068	3,675	5,235	7,447	5,210
Criminal Code.....	152	513	470	807	701
Provincial Statutes and Parks Regulations.....	88	172	219	294	238
Investigations for other departments.....	8,500	8,235	8,108	7,915	24,531
	10,808	12,595	14,032	16,463	30,680

The decrease under the heading "Federal Statutes" is partly accounted for by changes in classification, sundry activities formerly described as investigations under federal acts now being described as investigations for the departments particularly interested in those acts. This does not, however, fully account for the decrease in cases handled under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, which have fallen from nearly 2,200 to not quite 800, or by over 60 per cent; this can be assigned to several causes, among which may be mentioned the attack made in British Columbia upon the methods followed by members of the force and agents in enforcing the act; while a searching investigation failed completely to establish wrongdoing, our work was crippled, and the number of cases in that province fell from 834 to 89.

One effect of this reform in classification is shown in the higher proportion of convictions secured to the total number of cases handled. For some years, due in part at all events to the inclusion in this category of investigations which hardly come under the uncompromising heading of breaches of the law, the proportion had been decreasing, as the following analysis shows:—

Year	Cases handled	Convictions	Proportions
1920.....	2,068	1,254	60.6 per cent
1921.....	3,675	1,930	52.5 "
1922.....	5,235	2,375	45.3 "
1923.....	7,447	2,307	30.9 "
1924.....	5,210	1,978	37.9 "

The remarkable increase in investigations for other departments in some small part is due to the changes in classification noticed in the foregoing paragraphs. This, however, is a trifling consideration in an increase from 8,000 to 24,500. What renders this increase the more interesting is the fact that in former years the total numbers had shown a disposition to decline, having fallen between 1920 and 1923 from 8,500 to 7,900. Last year an analysis showed that this decrease was wholly due to a sharp drop in inquiries into applications for naturalization. It is noteworthy that these particular inquiries have undergone an increase which can only be described as extraordinary, from fewer than 4,000 to over 8,600. The analysis is:—

Year	Naturalization Inquiries	Other Investigations	Total
1920.....	6,817	1,683	8,500
1921.....	5,533	2,702	8,235
1922.....	4,396	3,712	8,108
1923.....	3,858	4,057	7,915
1924.....	8,638	17,893	24,893

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

Thus the investigations other than those connected with naturalization, which showed a steady if slow increase from 1920 to 1923, more than quadrupled during 1923-24.

In view of the history of the force, which for many years was confined in its operations to a portion of the prairie region of Western Canada, and only recently has been employed in the rest of the Dominion, the distribution of the total volume of work becomes of interest.

1923-24	Eastern Canada	Western Canada
Federal Statutes.....	1,423	3,787
Criminal Code.....	322	379
Provincial Statutes and Parks Regulations.....	9	229
Investigation for other departments.....	6,487	18,044
	8,241	22,439

Thus the work performed in Eastern Canada was 26.8 per cent of the whole.

Attention already has been drawn to the remarkable increase in the applications for naturalization which we have investigated; what is equally worthy of notice is the steady increase in both the number and proportion of aliens in Eastern Canada who come under our notice as seeking the rights and duties of citizenship. A comparison shows:—

Year	Eastern Canada	Western Canada
1920.....	1,196	5,621
1921.....	1,914	3,619
1922.....	2,134	2,264
1923.....	2,117	1,741
1924.....	4,562	4,076

In 1920 more than four-fifths of these inquiries had to be prosecuted in Western Canada; during 1922 and 1923 half of them were in Eastern Canada; and in the year under review the eastern cases considerably outnumbered the western inquiries.

Before proceeding to set forth in some detail the various types of work done, it may be advisable to explain the four headings under which our duties are classified.

1. The enforcement of federal statutes hitherto has been regarded as the regular work of the force; it consists of the enforcement of the penalty clauses of the various federal statutes in which federal departments are directly interested. Fuller particulars of these are given in Appendix C, what follows being a summary tabulation. The change in classification which has been noted already has been in the direction of restricting this category to actual infractions of statutes.

2. Associated with this is the class of work described as investigations for other departments, that is, the special inquiries and investigations concerning departmental matters, made at the request of Federal Government departments; together with a small number of cases in which assistance is rendered to Provincial Police departments. As the increase has been so remarkable, comparative figures may be given regarding a few departments on whose behalf

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

we have been particularly busy; the most striking advance, that in naturalization inquiries has been dealt with already:—

Department	1922	1923	1924
Immigration and Colonization.....	567	272	4,970
Marine and Fisheries.....	15	701	2,649
Mines.....	153	502	2,407
Health.....	346	217	1,846
Interior.....	125	492	1,047

3. As regards the Criminal Code, the force is charged with the maintenance of law and order in the Northwest Territories, in the Yukon Territory, in the National Parks, and in Indian reserves. It also acts where departments of the Federal Government are the aggrieved parties in breaches of the Criminal Code, as in thefts of Government property, frauds in connection with the post office, etc. In other cases the provincial administrations are responsible.

4. By special arrangements between the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments of Alberta and British Columbia the Royal Canadian Mounted Police enforce both federal and provincial laws in the federal parks in these two provinces.

The tables which follow set forth these several classes of work in detail.

RECAPITULATION of Cases Investigated and Convictions Made under Federal Statutes and Criminal Code in all Provinces and under Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations in all Provinces from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924.

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Transferred to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>								
British Columbia.....	406	228	30	4	16	6	122	406
Alberta.....	656	267	34		31	20	204	656
Saskatchewan.....	1,955	738	77	4	154	87	895	1,955
Manitoba.....	735	294	30	6	7	32	366	735
Ontario.....	686	171	49	4	41	46	375	686
Quebec.....	648	210	39	21	82	42	254	648
Maritime Provinces.....	89	41	8	1	5	4	30	89
Yukon.....	10	9					1	10
Northwest Territories.....	25	20	4				1	25
	5,210	1,978	271	40	336	237	2,348	5,210
<i>Criminal Code—</i>								
British Columbia.....	51	32	6	6			7	51
Alberta.....	201	155	28	3		1	14	201
Saskatchewan.....	40	27	7	3			3	40
Manitoba.....	50	23	4	3	2	2	16	50
Ontario.....	232	101	10	1	29	14	77	232
Quebec.....	72	30	9	19			14	72
Maritime Provinces.....	18	16	2					18
Yukon.....	18	16					2	18
Northwest Territories.....	19	15	1			2	1	19
	701	415	67	35	31	19	134	701
<i>Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>								
British Columbia.....	21	21						21
Alberta.....	190	161	12	2		1	14	190
Manitoba.....	4	1			3			4
Ontario.....	9	3	1		4		1	9
Yukon.....	14	11	3					14
	238	197	16	2	7	1	15	238

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

RECAPITULATION of Investigations made for other Departments other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924.

British Columbia.....	6,007
Alberta.....	3,490
Saskatchewan.....	4,567
Manitoba.....	2,943
Ontario.....	4,542
Quebec.....	1,542
Maritime Provinces.....	403
Yukon.....	775
Northwest Territories.....	262
	<hr/> 24,531

RECAPITULATION of all Investigations undertaken from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924.

Federal Statutes.....	5,210
Criminal Code.....	701
Provincial Statutes and Parks Regulations.....	238
Investigations for other departments.....	24,531
	<hr/> 30,680

RETURN showing Total Number of Investigations made and Prosecutions Entered for all Provinces under the various Federal Statutes from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924.

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under Investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
Customs Act.....	344	73	5	8	129	16	113	.....
Inland Revenue Act.....	2,460	709	80	10	44	98	1,519	2,460
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act....	790	218	89	19	31	76	357	790
Ticket of Leave Act.....	48	1	.....	.....	2	1	44	48
Explosives Act.....	39	7	2	.....	6	1	23	39
Fisheries Act.....	78	60	7	.....	5	.....	6	58
Indian Act.....	832	665	65	2	11	19	70	832
Northwest Territories Act.....	9	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Northwest Game Act.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Post Office Act.....	21	3	1	.....	9	6	2	21
Migratory Birds Convention Act..	24	8	1	.....	2	1	12	24
Penitentiaries Act.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	6
Militia Act.....	32	3	.....	.....	15	3	11	32
Naval Act.....	34	.....	.....	.....	10	10	14	34
Immigration Act.....	234	38	4	.....	46	.....	146	234
Naturalization Act.....	7	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	7
Extradition Act.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	6
Radio Telegraph Act.....	14	5	4	.....	.....	.....	5	14
Income Tax Act.....	38	25	4	1	1	4	3	38
Soldier Settlement Board Act.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3
Special War Revenue Act.....	19	9	1	.....	3	2	4	19
Railway Act.....	133	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133
Air Board Act.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Chinese Immigration Act.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Animals Contagious Disease Act..	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dairy Industries Act.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Canada Shipping Act.....	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Weights and Measures Act.....	9	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Dominion Forest Reserve and Parks Act.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dominion Lands Act.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	15
Canada Temperance Act.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
	<hr/> 5,210	<hr/> 1,978	<hr/> 271	<hr/> 40	<hr/> 336	<hr/> 237	<hr/> 2,348	<hr/> 5,210

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations made and Prosecutions Entered under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924.

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against the Person—</i>								
Murder	9	1	1	5		1	1	9
Murder attempted	1			1				1
Manslaughter	1		1					1
Shooting with intent	2			2				2
Attempted suicide.....	1	1						1
Assault, common.....	59	47	8	1		1	2	59
Assault, indecent.....	1	1						1
Assault causing bodily harm..	2	1			1			2
Accessory after the fact.....	2	1	1					2
Rape	2		2					2
Rape, attempted...	3	1	2	2				3
Carnal knowledge.....	1	1						1
Attempted buggery.....	1	1						1
Defamatory libel.....	1		1					1
Kidnapping.....	2				2			2
Desertion.....	5				1		4	5
Driving car intoxicated.....	1		1					1
Intimidation.....	2						2	2
<i>Offences against property—</i>								
Theft.....	205	79	20	1	19	21	65	205
Theft, H.M. mails.....	19	8	4	4			3	19
Forgery.....	41	16	4	6		3	12	41
Uttering forged documents..	14	13		1				14
Breaking and entering.....	10	5	1			1	3	10
Burglary.....	3					1	2	3
Shopbreaking.....	5	3					2	5
Housebreaking.....	3	2					1	3
False pretences.....	8	4					4	8
Obtaining board by fraud	4	4						4
Mischief.....	8	2	2			1	3	8
Receiving stolen property.....	2	2						2
Receiving stolen mail matter.	2	1	1					2
Damage to property.....	1		1					1
Arson.....	1		1					1
Cruelty to animals.....	2	2						2
Wounding dog.....	1	1						1
Counterfeiting.....	4						4	4
Publishing seditious libel...	1	1						1
Conspiracy to defraud.....	5	2	1	2				
<i>Offences against public order—</i>								
Illegal possession of fire-arms..	6	5					1	6
Pointing fire-arms.....	1	1						1
Carrying offensive weapons....	2	2						2
Inciting Indians.	3	2	1					3
Conspiracy to commit an indictable offence.....	5	2	1	2				5
<i>Offences against religion and morals—</i>								
Creating disturbance.....	7	6	1					7
Vagrancy.....	86	80	6					86
Drunk and disorderly.....	22	22						22
Prostitution, Indian woman....	1	6					1	7
Gross indecency.....	1	1						1
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>								
Perjury.....	6	4	1	1				6
Conspiracy to bring false accusation.....	1						1	1

RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations made and Prosecutions Entered under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924—Continued.

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Corruption, and Usurpation</i>								
Impersonating police officer.....	4	1					3	4
Obstructing police officer...	22	16	2	2			2	22
Assaulting police officer.....	3	1		1	1			3
Bribing police officer.....	1	1						1
Breaking jail.....	2		2					2
Escaping custody.....	10	1	1		4	2	2	10
Refusing to obey summons.....	1	1						1
Bribery.....	2		2					2
Bribery attempted.....	1	1						1
Contempt of court.....	1		1					1
Miscellaneous.....	16	10		1	2		3	16
Ottawa City By-laws.....	54	52	1		1			54
	701	415	68	35	31	31	110	701

RETURN showing Total Number of Investigations made for Other Departments other than Breaches of Federal Statutes in all Provinces from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924.

	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Maritime Provinces	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Total
Department of Agriculture	2		4	2	1	3	2	110		127
Department of Customs and Excise ..	24	5	1	1	2	464	1			524
Department of External Affairs.....			1	1	5					9
Governor General's Office.....					1					1
Finance Department.....			1		2	2	2			15
House of Commons.....					3					3
Department of Health.....	561	104	219	61	484	280	77			1,846
Department of Interior.....	6	54	56	7	33	162		202	21	1,047
Department of Immigration.....	2,015	619	1,763		83	339		142		4,970
Department of Justice.....	50	35	16	14	93	7	18			243
Department of Labour.....					2					2
Department of Marine and Fisheries..	1,231	471	906		2	25				2,649
Department of Mines.....	719	288	468	262	149	232	141	163	8	2,407
National Defence.....	66	22	19		70	10	27	1		222
Post Office Department.....	15	8	20		2	2				60
Railways and Canals.....				1	1					2
Public Works.....					6					7
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....					3		2			14
Secretary of State.....				13	7					28
Secretary of State (Naturalization)..	1,083	872	872	1,103	3,389	1,241	70		2	8,688
Department of Indian Affairs.....	41	20	60	3	14	43		36	1	115
Soldier Settlement Board.....		5	1			12				18
Department of Trade and Commerce								14		14
Inquiries for missing persons.....	88	132	177	4	116	91	10	6		635
Inquiries, other police forces.....	88	67	14	21	30	21	1			250
Inquiries for provincial authorities.		174	11		7		1			211
Destitutes.....										7
Deceased persons' estates.....		2								5
Accidental deaths.....		10								17
Miscellaneous inquiries.....	2	12	1	4	42	1		1		74
	6,007	3,490	4,567	1,542	4,542	2,943	407	775	252	24,761

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

RETURN of Cases Under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Number arrested	Proceedings entered	Number convicted	Number sent to prison	Total terms imposed			Number fined	Amount fines paid	Quantity of Drugs seized	Quantity and Description of Apparatus seized	Race of those arrested
283	332	216	81	Yrs.	Mos.	D.	121	\$3,115	lb. oz. grs.		
				63	8	5			Opium..... 14 5 282	Opium needles 59	White 117
									Morphine..... 24 333	" pipes 26	
									Heroin..... 2 255	" lamps 68	Chinese 158
									Cocaine..... 13 270	" scales 19	
									Yen-see Opium (seconds)..... 2 15 281	" trays 13	Coloured 14
									Cotone..... 16	" scrapers 30	
									Chloral hydrate... 80	" scissors 21	
									Indian hemp, Has-	" pipe bowls 85	
									leest, or Canna-	" " stems 64	
									bis India..... 110	" cans 33	
									Novocain..... 7	Hypodermic needles 37	
									Tinc. Opii..... 2	" syringes 17	
									Unclassified drugs. 12	Eye droppers 6	
										Miscellaneous 50	

PATROLS, GUARDS, ETC.

The foregoing record of "cases" does not convey an exact idea of the work performed, for a proportion of our activities has to do with the prevention of crime, or of disorderly conduct, rather than with the detection of wrongdoing or with inquiries into specific questions. In Ottawa and the dockyards at Esquimalt and Halifax the guarding of Government property means a great deal of labour, usually devoid of incident, and the same can be said of the posting of permanent guards to protect the offices of Assistant Receivers General, the furnishing of escorts to representatives of other departments who have to convey large sums in cash from their offices to the bank, the escorting of Indian agents when paying the annual stipends to the various bands in Western Canada, etc. In some parts of the country long patrols are periodically made, and while a number of individual investigations may be made while on one of these excursions, these often are incidental to the real purpose of reminding people who are remote from the ordinary machinery of administration that the laws must be observed. Our increasing control of the Arctic coast-line and islands is an illustration of this aspect of our work; despite the shrinkage in our total strength we are increasing the number of our detachments in the far north and bringing those living there, both native and white, under a supervision which it is to be hoped will decrease violence and improve the conditions of their life.

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES

In this category, which in some years has entailed important and onerous duties, a long patrol made in northern British Columbia may perhaps be included. The matter is dealt with at some length later in this report and it will suffice here to say that the patrol was undertaken to investigate rumours that a group of nomadic Indians living in a very remote region on the upper reaches of the Liard river had murdered another Indian for having as they believed bewitched a member of the tribe; it proving inconvenient for the provincial authorities to undertake the investigation, which involved over 2,500 miles of travel, a party dispatched from Vancouver discovered evidence of the commission of a crime and arrested and brought out several Indians.

We rendered the usual miscellaneous assistance to the provinces of Alberta and Manitoba in the administration of their northern regions, a certain amount of work being done as game guardians, in controlling the fur trade, helping with

the registration of vital statistics, etc. Assistance occasionally is rendered to the provincial police forces, especially in handling emergency cases.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

To a great extent this force may be described as a handmaid to other departments, a very large proportion of our work consisting of the performance of services for them, often of a singularly varied nature. The tables which precede this show the bulk of this work; the more detailed figures to be found in Appendix C show over how wide is its range; and the analytical comparisons already given make it clear that this aspect of our duties in the last year has undergone a remarkable increase. As I observed in former reports, if the force did not undertake these duties, either they would remain undone, to the detriment of the public service, or the departments concerned would have to make their own arrangements to perform them. In the latter case there would be an increase of staff, with the accompanying expense, or, in many cases, it would be necessary to employ private detectives. The fact that this force is available has enabled the departments to avoid increases of personnel and has saved them from employing on delicate duties persons over whom the Government has no satisfactory control. Apart from these considerations, we have enabled certain departments to extend greatly their control over important matters entrusted to them, examples being the regular checking of druggists' sales of narcotics and of the sale of explosives by hardware merchants—duties which have become matters of routine with us, to be attended to in the intervals of other employments.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Our principal, though not our sole connection with this department has to do with the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Mention already has been made of the decrease in the volume of work performed in this respect. Conditions vary remarkably in the different provinces, and in some places there is reason to believe that the decrease in the number of cases handled is due to a decline in the extent of the plague; frequent robberies of narcotics from drug stores in these areas suggest that the underground trade has been so circumscribed as to drive addicts to desperate measures to obtain the drugs. In others again the decline seems attributable to the increasing cunning of the vendors. These consolations, however, apply chiefly to areas where population is not dense, and where the evil never reached great dimensions, and at the two principal points of entry, Vancouver and Montreal, other explanations must be sought.

In Vancouver our operations have been paralyzed for a time by the charges laid against members of the force and agents; this matter was referred to briefly in my last report. An investigation by a Royal Commission has disproved the charges, but the occurrence necessitated the suspension of our efforts, and the publicity given to our men and their methods further prejudiced our work. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police were directed in November, 1920, to help to enforce the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act in British Columbia, and from that date until August, 1923, a period of 33 months, this force prosecuted in that province 800 cases of infraction of the Act and secured 561 convictions, this being an average of about one prosecution for every working day, and of 17 convictions a month. In the enforcement of the Act several agencies were concerned, our force, customs preventive officers, the provincial authorities, and the municipal police, and between some of these friction existed. In August, 1923, at the instance of certain customs preventive officers, a detective constable of this force, an agent, and an informant were arrested in Victoria while in pos-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

session of a quantity of opium; their statement, which ultimately was shown to be true, was that they were in the midst of a transaction which in a few hours would have resulted in the arrest of a trafficker and the seizure of a larger quantity of opium, but the charge was made that they had been dealing in the drug on their own account. The Attorney General of the province pressed the charge and the accused were convicted in police court after a trial in which their defence was hampered by certain considerations which subsequently were fully explained. Following this the Attorney General communicated with the Dominion Government making charges against those members of the force who were concerned with the suppression of the drug traffic in Vancouver, from the Assistant Commissioner in command down, these ranging from inefficiency to corruption and gross personal misconduct. The Dominion Government appointed a Royal Commission, the gentleman selected as commissioner, J. P. Smith, Esq., K.C., having been suggested by the Attorney General of the province. A searching investigation followed, a large number of charges of misconduct, etc., being presented by the representative of the provincial Attorney General, and more than ninety witnesses being examined, and in February, 1924, the commissioner submitted his report. In his own words, the investigation "completely exonerates the Mounted Police force as a body." In dealing with aspersions on the general management of this portion of our work in British Columbia, he said:—

"I would report favourably on the whole as to the state and management of the drug squad."

And elsewhere he said:—

"The drug squad, so far as the evidence showed, was in a good state and was well managed."

The Royal Commission in the course of its work reviewed what was known as the "Victoria Case," the police court trial already mentioned in which a constable, an agent and an informant had been convicted of possession of drugs. Additional evidence was adduced, and Mr. Commissioner Smith found unreservedly in favour of the accused, saying in part:—

"In the present case there is no proof of guilt, and for that reason alone the men must be declared innocent. That which was done was consistent with the performance of what they were sent to do."

He added:—

"There is a lack of evidence to prove guilt, and there is evidence, that I believe, to prove innocence."

Following upon this report, and after an independent review of the evidence by the Department of Justice, the Governor General in Council granted a free pardon to the men who had been convicted in the police court, this being granted on the express ground that they were innocent.

The commissioner's finding was not made public until February, 1924, and for the period between that date and the attack in the previous August the force necessarily did nothing to enforce the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. When our hands were freed, we were hampered by the fact that the proceedings had made public alike the identity of our men and the nature of our methods, so that the law-breakers had been presented with information of the utmost value in eluding detection and conviction; in consequence it was necessary to build our organization up again from the foundation, and only recently has it been possible to resume the work of suppression.

In Montreal there has been a diminution in prosecutions due to several causes. One of these is a change in policy, whereby the attack upon the small traffickers, who yield the greatest number of cases, is left to the municipal police

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

authorities, while our men have directed their vigilance against the fewer but more important persons who direct these minor agents. Another reason is the fact that a great amount of attention and energy was absorbed in what is known as the "Spanish Consul case." We had reason to suspect that the Spanish consul stationed at Montreal was prostituting his high and honourable position to facilitate the smuggling of narcotic drugs and other articles into this country, and two non-commissioned officers of this force, posing as unscrupulous merchants, won his confidence and caught him in the act of conniving at the smuggling of a quantity of alcohol. The original intention of the conspirators who thus were uncovered was to bring narcotics into Canada, and our non-commissioned officers went to Spain in the course of this operation, expecting thereby to strike a blow at the drug traffic; on their arrival internal conditions in Spain caused the transaction in drugs to fall through and the one in alcohol to take its place. The consul and an accomplice were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment. In this case much time and effort went to establish one case, and two or three prosecutions.

NATURALIZATION

Investigation of applicants for naturalization accounts for much work; attention already has been drawn to the remarkable increase in the number of applications, and also to the increase of them in Eastern Canada. Many of these applicants live in cities, so that no great amount of travel is needed to find them, but in the case of rural applications long journeys sometimes have to be made.

SPECIAL GUARDS

The supplying of permanent guards for the offices of the Receiver General at Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Regina, and Toronto has in the last year or two become one of our regular commitments; men are kept on duty continuously. In addition requests for additional protection or assistance are addressed to us from time to time. An occasion of this nature when the force comes under public attention is afforded in April, May, and June when armed guards are provided for the offices of the Taxation Branch of the Department of Finance in connection with the heavy payments made on account of income tax. Nearly twenty offices are thus protected and the duty requires not far short of one hundred non-commissioned officers and constables. Again, at certain places customs officers from time to time find themselves in possession of considerable sums of money, and when requests are received suitable arrangements are made to protect them. A guard is supplied to assist the immigration authorities at Vancouver.

The arrangement whereby the naval storehouses and dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt are protected by us has been continued through the year.

SUPERVISION OF PARI-MUTUEL BETTING ON RACE TRACKS

This duty, which is undertaken on behalf of the Department of Agriculture, was performed without special incident. The number of meetings at which pari-mutuel machines was used was fifty-three, an increase of six from last year. On the Quebec tracks there was a slight change in the arrangements, one non-commissioned officer being detailed to supervise the work of a party of civilian employees; elsewhere our men were employed as in former years. In all about fifty non-commissioned officers and constables were concerned in this duty at various times.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

ESCORTS FOR HARVESTERS' TRAINS

This year our work in furnishing escorts for harvesters' trains was not as heavy as on former occasions. In part this was due to the fact that this annual migration was of smaller dimensions than in former years, and in part because escorts were furnished only to Canadian Pacific Railway trains, the Canadian National Railways deciding to arrange for their protection themselves. Escorts were provided for nineteen trains, of which four were cancelled, and these trains conveyed just over 11,000 passengers. The non-commissioned officers and constables actually employed numbered 38. As last year, this duty was administered by N Division at Ottawa, details being provided to help it in this from Regina and Lethbridge. The most interesting episode was the arrest of a party of four youths who had been concerned in a robbery and were trying to make their way to the West as harvesters; this matter was handled with intelligence by the constables on the train. The general behaviour of the passengers was good; one of our non-commissioned officers in reporting observed that the lunch-counter provided on the train was of great use in preventing the rushes which formerly were made to station restaurants. Mr. A. H. Cadieux, the acting Chief of the Department of Investigation of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in writing to notify me that the movement was at an end, said:—

"I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for the efficient manner in which the trains were handled by your men. Up to the present time, no complaints whatever have been received of any trouble, such as has been experienced in the past, on any of our trains this year, due, no doubt, to the presence and efficiency of your representatives."

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

Mention has been made in another connection of the detection of a plot, in which the Consul of Spain stationed at Montreal was a participant, to smuggle narcotic drugs and alcohol into this country. Beginning as an attempt to strike at the drug traffic, it turned through the course of events in Spain into a case of the smuggling of alcohol; a large seizure was made, and convictions ensued. Staff-Sergeant E. C. P. Salt and Sergeant C. C. Brown, the two non-commissioned officers principally concerned in this case, conducted prolonged and laborious investigations, which included a voyage by them to Europe.

An interesting capture was made in December, 1923, when Sergeant J. P. Blakeney seized a large quantity of liquor in an out-of-the-way place on the coast-line of the county of Lunenburg, this being followed up by the seizure of the schooner *D. C. Mulhall* in Halifax harbour and the trial and conviction of her captain and others. Acting upon information received, Sergeant Blakeney proceeded on December 11 to Mahone Bay and found 150 gallons of rum hidden at Indian Point. Further search, under arduous conditions, enabled him to discover 169 ten-gallon kegs of rum cleverly concealed in a patch of woodland near Gorham's Point, a remote and almost inaccessible place, thirteen miles from Mahone Bay; it had been landed from the *D. C. Mulhall* on November 30. Sergeant Blakeney sent his chauffeur to Mahone Bay to telephone for assistance to Halifax; the message was received late on December 12, a party was despatched at once by motor in a snow-storm, and it joined Sergeant Blakeney at 1.30 o'clock in the morning. It proved difficult to move the seizure, the absence of roads making it necessary to send a schooner to convey it by water, and shipment being delayed by cold and stormy weather, so that our men were on duty for over forty-eight hours at a stretch without sleep. The rum had to be hauled 500 yards to the shore, and it was not till December 17 that it could be got aboard the vessel. Sergeant Blakeney in his report says:—

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

"We were compelled to guard the liquor day and night from December 12th to the 17th, and during the first two days and two nights we had no shelter of any kind, and the weather was cold and stormy, but during the remaining three days I was able to get a tent which afforded us some shelter, but owing to the cold and stormy weather even this was not very pleasant."

A somewhat interesting seizure was effected in the early morning of July 29 at Little river, a creek entering the Detroit river a few miles from Windsor. Acting on information supplied by a constable of the city police force, Sergeant A. Birtwistle accompanied by a party of our men and by the informant surprised and seized a row-boat containing over 100 gallons of grain alcohol which was being smuggled into the country from the American side of the river. It was understood that similar cargoes had been brought over weekly. The two men were local fishermen, who were employed by a well-known bootlegger, against whom a case could not on this occasion be made out.

As the detailed statistics show, there have been many cases of seizures of illicit stills. This work affords few special incidents, but one seizure which was effected on September 12, 1924, near Turtle Lake, Mine Centre, Ont., may be worth mention. It was marked by co-operation between this force and the Ontario Provincial Police. Constable Kilbride of that force conveying the original information to Corporal F. H. Bebb, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Fort Frances detachment. Corporal Bebb and Constable Kilbride approached the suspected locality by an unusual route, which involved some difficult travel by canoe, and found a large still in a shack concealed in the woods. The two lay in wait and next morning a man and his wife living in the vicinity appeared and began to work the still. Not only was a considerable quantity of spirits and mash found on the premises, but various signs indicated that manufacture had been going on in the preceding winter. The magistrate before whom the man was convicted commended Corporal Bebb and Constable Kilbride.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

It has been necessary to maintain the detachment at Ohsweken on the Six Nations reserve near Brantford. On the occasion of the inauguration of the elective system of administration it was judged prudent to support the departmental officers by the presence of an adequate number of police; the proceedings passed off without untoward incident. A good deal of work has been done in Eastern Canada, mostly of a routine nature in such work as guarding against the corruption of the Indians through liquor. An interesting case arose in the Maniwaki reserve, where a tumultuous assembly of Indians intimidated some men who were operating a saw-mill; the case arose out of a legal dispute, the Indians claiming the timber, maintaining that the persons operating the mill were trespassing, and endeavouring to take the law into their own hands. Prosecutions and convictions followed, and the Deputy Superintendent General was good enough to write:—

"The officers who were instructed to follow the case informed me that the verdict obtained was largely due to the excellent work of Detective Cox of your staff, not only in carrying out his regular duties pertaining to the arrest of the accused and the assembling of the Crown witnesses, but also in gathering information which was of great value to the Crown Counsel in the prosecution of the case."

Two long patrols from the Kenora detachment were occasioned by tragic occurrences north of the Canadian National Railway. At Fort Hope, north of Lac Seul, a half-breed boy nine years old killed his sister, a child of seven, with a gun with which he had just been shooting at birds. A non-commissioned officer and a constable were sent to look into the matter, the total distance

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

traversed being 654 miles by rail, 120 miles by motor-boat and 350 miles by canoe, this last involving 60 portages. Another patrol was made to Osnaburgh House to investigate the shooting of an Indian girl; it was ascertained that the occurrence had been accidental, the weather conditions having prevented the moving of the girl, who died in a short time.

An outbreak of smallpox at Sioux Village, an Indian reserve near Portage la Prairie, imposed on our men the duty of maintaining quarantine from January 17 to March 15. Out of 80 or 90 Indians 31 contracted the disease; though several deaths occurred in the community during the period none of these were due to smallpox. The duties involved in this were sufficiently varied, including the shooting of 60 or 70 dogs. This is typical of many cases, ten outbreaks of smallpox having been handled in the Manitoba District alone.

The usual escorts were provided to the Department of Indian Affairs when paying treaty money. Some of these journeys are very long, the one down the Mackenzie meaning over a thousand miles of travel.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

The remarkable increase in our work for the Department of Immigration and Colonization, from fewer than 300 to nearly 5,000 cases, is mainly to be ascribed to the new Chinese Immigration Act, the registration of these people having fallen upon us and having proved very heavy. No special incidents occurred in this connection. In addition, we furnish guards at certain ocean ports, conduct special inquiries, and do a certain amount of detective work, our activities from time to time causing undesirable persons to be excluded.

MARINE AND FISHERIES

The increase in work for the Marine and Fisheries Department, from 700 cases to more than 2,600, is very largely due to the administration of the Radio Telegraph Act, this force doing much both in the issuing of licenses and in calling to account persons who neglect to comply with the requirements of the Act. Not only has this type of work grown greatly, but the present tendency is towards a further increase, arrangements having been made for an increase in the number of members of the force who are empowered and equipped to issue licenses.

As regards the fisheries, something has been done to enforce the regulations in inland waters, more especially in Manitoba; a number of infractions of these were observed and the offenders brought to book.

POST OFFICE

The volume of thefts from the thousands of post offices and numerous postal routes in the country inevitably is considerable, and every year a number of robberies come before us for solution. These often are tedious and complicated cases, and at times it is necessary to work for two or three years before the facts are cleared up and the culprits brought to justice. No outstanding features of this year's work present themselves. In Montreal money disappeared from a sub-district office early in May; late in the month we were called in, and in October the thief, a youth employed on the premises, confessed, and restitution was made. In December, 1923, the sum of \$5,000 was stolen from a post office in a small town in Western Canada, and within a week a youth who had acted as assistant had made a confession acknowledging that he was the thief, had restored a portion of the sum stolen, and had accused the postmaster of being an accomplice. The postmaster was tried and acquitted; the youth has pleaded guilty and been sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

In another case there was reason to suspect that thefts were taking place in the mail cars on a line in Western Canada. A constable was given a position as railway mail clerk, and after three months' work he secured evidence upon which charges were made against three mail clerks. Two of the accused were convicted, and Mr. W. M. Rose, of Moose Jaw, who conducted the case on behalf of the Crown, addressed to the Officer Commanding the district a letter from which the following is an extract:—

"I am taking the liberty of writing to you with reference to Constable Bland of your force, who made investigations and gave evidence herein; I deem it my duty to do so, and the duty is a pleasing one. The task imposed upon him was difficult, requiring great patience, skill and tact and the manner in which he performed it was only equalled by the way in which he gave his testimony from the witness box, both of which were beyond reproach and called for the highest praises. Without resorting to any underhand practice, or doubtful practice, or doubtful methods, he accomplished his object completely, and his whole work was in keeping with the best traditions of the Force to which he belongs. That is saying much."

THE MIGRATORY BIRDS ACT

The Migratory Birds Act was passed in consequence of an international obligation assumed by the Dominion of Canada. While the actual number of cases handled is somewhat smaller than last year, the interest of the work increases. Some attention has been paid to the suppression of the killing of ducks in the spring along the Detroit frontier. A number of men were observed shooting from a blind on the ice, out in the river, but on the Canadian side; if our men approached the culprits directly the latter were certain to retire to the American side and so be out of jurisdiction; so an ambush was set and on the poachers coming ashore we succeeded in arresting two of them. On being tried the delinquents set up the defence that the shooting had taken place on the American side of the boundary, whereupon one of our constables turned out to be a qualified river pilot and as such gave evidence which showed that the offence had taken place 300 yards on the Canadian side. Convictions ensued, and the incident was followed by the conclusion of an arrangement whereby the Mounted Police and the American authorities co-operate to reduce the annoyance caused by this trick of dodging backwards and forwards across the line. Another piece of work in this region has been the affording of protection to wild geese and whistling swan at and near Mr. Jack Miner's sanctuary in the vicinity of Kingsville. In the spring of 1924 thousands of geese stayed there and a considerable number of swans, the latter being comparative newcomers. Constables were kept on duty there during the critical period, and it may be added, as an example of a new pleasure afforded to us by modern conditions, that numbers of spectators watched this great assemblage of birds, about 5,000 people, motorists from Windsor, Detroit and other places, having been there on one Sunday.

On the Pacific coast a certain amount of work has been done in protecting sea-birds. For the past two years a member of the force has camped during the hatching season on Bare island, a rocky islet in the gulf of Georgia, and in 1924 we also kept a constable during the season on Mittlenatch island, farther up the coast. In both cases vigilance had to be exercised to prevent Indians and white people from landing to take eggs and destroy fledglings. In both cases, too, crows were observed to be destructive, and many of them were shot. At Masset, B.C., in the Queen Charlotte islands patrols have been made on this duty. In this latter connection we have come into contact with the problem of oil pollution of the water, with its consequent destructions of bird life.

Our annual patrol was made along the north shore of the St. Lawrence to protect eggs and nestlings there. An incident in the course of this patrol illustrates the advantages to be gained from the wide distribution of the force. A

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

large steam yacht cruising among these islands committed some depredations in contravention of the Act and evaded local pursuit; recourse was had to the wireless, and when the yacht entered Halifax harbour the Mounted Police were waiting to enforce the penalties of the Act. In the Maritime Provinces we co-operate closely with the permanent staff employed for the enforcement of the Act, and from time to time when the wardens are inconveniently well known in certain localities a visit from a constable in plain clothes yields results.

The banding of birds is regarded as of importance by the authorities concerned with the conservation of wild life, and all over the northern wilderness our detachments are on the lookout for birds so marked. In learning of the capture of such birds the natives' belief in magic is sometimes helpful, as cases have occurred where they have regarded the band as a taboo mark of some sort, and have consulted us.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

As in former years, our work for the Department of the Interior has increased, having doubled in the twelve month. To some extent this is due to the increase in the activities carried on in the Dominion Parks, the general policing of the territory included in the boundaries of the parks being committed to us. There also has been a great increase in the work performed in the Northwest Territories, for commercial enterprise is being increasingly directed to these regions, the fur trade needs ever greater supervision to avert depletion of what is at once a valuable natural endowment and the essential food supply of the aboriginal inhabitants, and the task of supervision requires more and ever more travel and the continual strengthening of our personnel. In this connection it should be remarked that much of our work in the Arctic regions proper, which is dealt with in another portion of this report, is performed in close co-operation with this department.

Changes in the system of licenses for game animals and birds, designed at once to conserve the fur and food supply, to protect the aborigines, and to give preferential treatment to British subjects, have greatly increased the administrative work done by our men, who in many respects act as the executive arm of the Department of the Interior. For instance, alterations have been made in the conditions of the wolf bounty; large trapping reserves have been set aside for the benefit of the aborigines; and the conditions of the several types of game and trapping licenses have been altered.

PENITENTIARIES INVESTIGATIONS

The Dominion penitentiaries from time to time need our assistance, particularly in case of escapes. Some interest attaches to the recapture of a convict who got out of St. Vincent de Paul on April 19, 1924. The man made his escape at 3.45 p.m., our men began their search at 4.45 p.m., and they found him crouching in a thicket about five miles from the prison at 6.30 p.m. The Superintendent of Penitentiaries was good enough to express his appreciation of the "prompt and efficient action" of our men. This incident was marked by some clever tracking.

COUNTERFEITING

Our activities against counterfeiting have been somewhat less this year than formerly, though they have by no means closed, and though this crime is by no means extinct in the country. The most interesting affairs of this sort which we have had to handle have taken the form of assisting the Government of the United States, a group of criminals having been engaged in counterfeiting American paper money on Canadian soil. Certain of these were arrested and dealt with.

THE EXPLOSIVES ACT

The Explosives Act, which is administered by the Department of Mines, occasions much routine work; the number of cases handled for that department rose during the year from 500 to 2,400. Much of this is the inspection of firms which sell explosives or ammunition, to make sure that these articles are stored under proper conditions and sold to proper persons; mines also are inspected. A contracting firm in New Brunswick was observed to be keeping its explosives in a careless manner and on being directed to effect an improvement disregarded the warning, so that it was necessary to prosecute. Thefts of explosives were the occasion of one or two laborious investigations, as in such a case uncertainty exists as to the purpose of the delinquent.

SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT BOARD

Some work falls upon us in supporting the Soldiers' Settlement Board, chiefly in the direction of investigating in cases where there is reason to suspect attempts to take advantage of the board. None of the cases which occupied us this year call for especial mention.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION AT WEMBLEY

A detachment consisting of Inspector C. H. Hill, M.C., and nine non-commissioned officers and constables was supplied for the purpose of guarding the Canadian Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. The detachment left Canada on March 19 and returned on November 22, after a successful tour of duty. From the opening to the closing of the exhibition members of the force were on duty, and a guard was maintained in the building at night. As is well-known, the attendance at the Canadian Pavilion was very great, and our men proved of service in guiding and controlling the crowds. Mr. A. W. Tolmie, the Canadian Government Exhibition Commissioner, has been good enough to write to me to express satisfaction with the manner in which our work was performed. On several occasions the Mounted Police detachment took part in ceremonial parades, such as that on Empire Day, and the religious service held on Sunday, May 25.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER POLICE FORCES

An aspect of police work in Canada is the number of separate forces maintained. A number of the provinces have their own constabularies, and in addition there are the several municipal police forces, so that it may happen that in a city three forces, federal, provincial and municipal, are operating to check the same type of crime, such as the evils arising from the use of narcotics. In such circumstances it is clear that great harm can be done by jealousy and ill-natured rivalry, and that the public interest demands that the various forces work in harmony, help each other, and do not permit their natural *esprit de corps* to go beyond a proper emulation. It is easy to argue that all police effort should be under one control, but in this country constitutional considerations entirely preclude any such solution of the problems of public order; and moreover, I am by no means persuaded that such an arrangement, even if possible, necessarily would be in the public service. Like every other department of human activity, police work has its temptations and its besetting sins, and it is my opinion that the existence of several forces can be a powerful defence against a number of evils. It is well known, for example, that the creatures who live by vice and law-breaking are incessantly on the alert to discover weak men among the police and are prompt to tempt them.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

If more than one force is at work in a place, the task of corruption set themselves by these wretches is rendered more difficult, for even if a venal man is bribed in one force, he cannot guarantee "protection," as the phrase is, from other forces. If proper use is to be made of this advantage, a general spirit of good-will must prevail. It has been my principle to endeavour to promote such a temper, and I am glad to be able to report that our relations with other police forces have been good. Apart from general willingness to help one another numerous instances occur where it is possible for information to be conveyed by one force to another which is in a position to make more use of it.

SUPPRESSION OF COMMERCIALIZED VICE

The Rev. John Chisholm has continued his activities in controlling the immigration of women. Accounts have appeared in former reports of the organization which he directs, which is designed to protect the immigrant from her embarkation in Europe to her arrival at her ultimate destination in Canada. The principal addition to this organization during the year was the strengthening of the staff at Montreal by a Lutheran clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Cassling, to deal with incomers from Northern Europe in their own language; this gentleman, who speaks Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and Finnish, was procured by the good offices of the Lutheran synods of the United States, to whom Mr. Chisholm appealed because of the increase of this class of immigration; the Lutheran body is weak in this country. Another addition to the staff is a young woman who speaks three or four languages of the Northern European group, who accompanies the regular outdoor workers at the docks and stations. Mr. Chisholm and his helpers have devoted special attention to the international traffic in women, incidentally discovering that Mexico, not Canada, is the principal avenue whereby women are conveyed from Europe to the United States for improper purposes. Attempts continually are being made, however, to inveigle unsuspecting girls from Canada to questionable places in the United States, and a number of these plots have been frustrated. Mr. Chisholm reports that he has been aided in this by the recent changes in the American immigration law, which is particularly effective in checking the movement of recently arrived immigrant girls to the United States. During the last six months of the period under survey, writes Mr. Chisholm, "I succeeded in providing the American authorities with sufficient evidence to enable them to capture three different auto parties consisting chiefly of girls, after they had succeeded in reaching well into the state of New York."

In his half yearly survey Mr. Chisholm makes the following remark:—

"At a social service meeting in Toronto last month at which I was present, Dr. Clark, of the General Hospital, gave a survey of 125 overseas girls who passed through the unmarried mothers' clinic. He reported that in one year 77 of them were domestic servants from overseas. I was distressed at hearing this report before Miss Bondfield, M.P., of London, England. He also gave a summary of the unmarried mothers' clinics during the last seven years in the same institution. During that period 840 unmarried mothers gave birth to children, 65 per cent were foreign born, 32 per cent were British born and only three per cent were born in Canada. During a similar period there were only 12 illegitimate births among the entire number of girls received and distributed from overseas by the Dorchester House in this city."

WORK OF THE DISTRICTS

The reports submitted by the officers commanding the several districts and divisions show an increasing volume of work, performed in nearly all cases by a smaller number of hands, and contain much matter of general interest.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

In E Division, which comprises the province of British Columbia less the East Kootenay district, there has been a change of command, Assistant Commissioner T. A. Wroughton having retired on pension and Superintendent R. S. Knight having been transferred from Winnipeg to succeed him. Superintendent Knight reports a decrease of strength, from 128 to 97 all ranks, and remarks:—

"Since February, 1924, the decrease in strength (mostly constables) has been continuous from month to month, while no recruits have been taken on and no ex-members of the force have been re-engaged. Although some detachments have been closed, I consider that a divisional strength of 125 of all ranks is necessary for the prompt and efficient performance of all duties that we are called upon to perform."

The number of detachments was reduced by four—Cumberland, Alert Bay, Vernon and Grand Forks. Superintendent Knight says:—

"The above-mentioned detachments were closed on the grounds of economy, and at the time protests against the removal of our men were made by certain civic authorities and others at Grand Forks and Vernon. However, matters have been fairly quiet in the localities in question and cases demanding our attention have been attended to as promptly as possible from the nearest detachment. This has naturally entailed certain extra expense, especially in the way of railroad transportation."

In addition, the detachment at Nanaimo is to be closed temporarily; as an offset, members of the force have had to be stationed temporarily at New Westminster, Chilliwack and Agassiz, in all cases to enforce the Indian Act. An interesting duty, which is noticed at greater length elsewhere, is thus described:—

"A patrol, consisting of Inspector T. V. S. Wunsch and two constables, left Vancouver in June, 1924, for the Liard district, northern British Columbia. Supplies for summer and winter, also a canoe, were taken in with the party in anticipation of the necessity of spending the winter in that district. The main purpose of this patrol was to investigate the alleged murder of an Indian by other Indians. Inspector Wunsch and party are now returning to Vancouver with five Indian prisoners arrested in this connection."

Superintendent Knight adds:—

"At all points every endeavour has been made to co-operate with provincial and municipal police, with, on the whole, good results."

Turning to the assistance rendered to other departments of the Federal Government, Superintendent Knight makes the following remarks upon our co-operation with the Department of Health:—

"The enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act in this district has, as you are aware, been greatly hampered by the revelation of our whole system of dealing with the narcotic drug traffic before the Royal Commission which met here last fall. The process of building up a new drug squad, with a view to getting inside information, has been necessarily slow, but is progressing favourably and I anticipate very good results in the near future."

"Throughout the past year 539 specific investigations were conducted, resulting in 27 convictions, 5 dismissals, 2 awaiting trial; 4 are still under investigation; in 17 cases no prosecutions were entered; and the remaining 484 cases, comprising inspection of drug store records, were handed over to the department concerned."

Under the heading of assistance to the Department of Indian Affairs the Officer Commanding records considerable activity, the most important piece of work being the patrol to the Liard river already described; no police have been sent to this district since a patrol of this force passed through to the Yukon in 1898, and he remarks that the lack of supervision was evident in many respects, witchcraft being freely practised among the Indians.

Concerning assistance rendered to the Department of Customs and Excise he observes:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

"Liquor can be purchased so readily from the Government liquor stores scattered throughout the province that illicit distillation is not prevalent in this province."

Modern inventions have made more work for us, as is shown by the following passage in the paragraph relating to co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries:—

"The inspection of 1,131 radiophones was carried out for the Radio Branch and results were forwarded for the information of the department. On two occasions instructions were received to prosecute under the Radiotelegraph Act, 1 conviction being secured and 1 charge dismissed."

SOUTHERN ALBERTA

This division comprises the southern portion of Alberta and also the Eastern Kootenay region of British Columbia. Superintendent C. Junget reports a reduction of strength, from 103 to 97 all ranks. This division is noteworthy for its numerous detachments; upon this point Superintendent Junget says:—

"Although the large number of 23 detachments are maintained in southern Alberta district, which includes the eastern part of British Columbia, they are situated at strategic points, each having its special work to perform, and all are called upon to carry out a great variety of duties. Most noteworthy is the actual policing of Dominion Parks, the greater portion of which are located in this district, namely, Rocky Mountain, Kootenay, Yoho and Waterton. The former three form the Banff sub-district under Inspector Ryan, and as you will note from the attached summary of cases handled, they have had a very busy season, enforcing not only Dominion Parks regulations and federal statutes, but also the Criminal Code and the provincial ordinances; and at the Waterton Park we have one permanent detachment, which in previous years was only maintained during the summer months. Three motorcycle patrols were maintained during the summer months on the Banff-Windermere Highway, which has grown to be a very popular one by tourists.

"Five Indian reservations are situated in this division, several of which are large in area, and consequently a great deal of work is necessary not only in enforcing the Indian Act, but in maintaining law and order amongst the Indians. Detachments are stationed on or in the vicinity of these reservations. A number of detachments are situated on the international boundary, where a great deal of assistance is rendered the Department of Immigration. This is borne out by the fact that 147 infractions of the Immigration Act were dealt with, the majority of which were handled by boundary detachments. At Calgary, in addition to a variety of work in connection with the enforcement of federal statutes, a 24-hour guard is maintained at the office of the Assistant Receiver General. The remainder of the detachments such as Medicine Hat, Drumheller, Blairmore, Michel, Fernie and Cranbrook, are engaged in the enforcement of federal statutes in general and the carrying out of various investigations for other federal departments, etc."

An occasion peculiarly interesting to this force is thus touched upon:—

"One of the outstanding events during the year was the Macleod Jubilee, a celebration undertaken by the citizens of Macleod in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the North West Mounted Police at Fort Macleod. It was decidedly a success in every way; the celebration lasting three days was a great reunion of old timers. A great deal of work in connection with various arrangements, such as decorating, parades, musical rides, etc., fell upon this division, and I am glad to say that our part of the programme was very much appreciated. This was brought to your notice in various ways, I believe, when you visited Macleod during the past summer."

Dealing with assistance rendered to the Department of Customs and Excise, Superintendent Junget says:—

"A considerable amount of work has been done for this department in locating American automobiles, some for violating tourist permits and others for being unlawfully in the country. Several seizures were made and prosecutions entered by members of this force, whereas others were handed over to the department to be dealt with. Several cases of petty smuggling were handled. Cases of smuggling American tobaccos and cigarettes were not uncommon, several persons being prosecuted under the Inland Revenue Act for this offence.

"The illicit manufacture of liquor is falling off to a great extent since the coming into force of the Alberta Liquor Control Act which is somewhat similar to the Act in force in British Columbia, although perhaps a little more freedom is permitted in that beer parlours are provided for. This being the case, liquor of all kinds can be obtained readily and

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

infractions of the Inland Revenue are mostly confined to the outlying portions of the district."

With regard to the Department of Health, he says:—

"The members under my command in connection with the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act during the past year, although working faithfully and on just as large a scale as in previous years, their efforts have not been rewarded with the usual success. A large number of cases were handled where conclusive evidence was adduced of infractions of the Act, which were either dismissed by magistrates or thrown out on appeal. One important case where a conviction was obtained in the magistrate's court and which was upheld on appeal, was eventually quashed by the Chief Justice of British Columbia as a stated case. . . . This applies to Orientals as well, they becoming more and more artful in their method of carrying on this traffic. I am convinced that this traffic is being carried on more or less extensively, and this is borne out by the fact that a large consignment of drugs was recently seized in this vicinity, amounting to over sixteen ounces of morphine and cocaine, evidently from an international source."

NORTHERN ALBERTA

This division embraces the northern portion of the province of Alberta, and in addition the district of Mackenzie, a huge area of about 525,000 square miles extending from latitude 60 degrees north to the Arctic coast, and from longitude 102 degrees west to the eastern boundary of Yukon Territory. In addition, the islands north of the Arctic coast are under supervision. In this vast region we have two sub-districts.

Superintendent James Ritchie's report contains the following passage:—

"You decided to materially increase the strength in the north and three new detachments were established namely Rae, Providence and Good Hope.

"In 1920 we had only three detachments in the Mackenzie district, namely: Fitzgerald, Resolution and Simpson, but we now have nine, and the sub-district in charge of Inspector G. F. Fletcher extends from Fort McMurray in Alberta to Arctic Red River in the Northwest Territories, with a strength of three officers and 26 non-commissioned officers and men and nine special constables. You are also contemplating opening three more detachments next year at Hay River, Arctic Red River and Dease Bay. The Arctic Sub-district under the command of Inspector T. B. Caulkin with headquarters at Herschel Island consists of Aklavik, Herschel Island, Baillie Island and Tree River."

The problems of and work in the north occupy much space in Superintendent Ritchie's report. He says, for instance:—

"There was an average catch of fur last winter and high prices were paid. The new game preserves are of great benefit to the natives and we are doing our utmost to see that they are not encroached upon.

"The increased fees for hunting and trapping under the Northwest Game Act have received much adverse criticism from American trappers, but those whose opinion is worth something believe that the regulations are wise in which I agree. For instance, in Alaska only United States citizens are allowed to hunt and trap and a foreigner enjoys few privileges in this connection in the United States.

"Law and order are maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and all the various Acts of the Northwest Territories are enforced by us. For instance we have collected some \$20,000, principally for the Department of the Interior, during the last twelve months. The work of the Northwest Game Act and Wolf Bounty payments takes up much of our time.

"For the Indian Department we do much in the way of issuing rations and medicines, and providing escorts to agents paying treaty. Such escorts have in the past year travelled in the Mackenzie district alone a total distance of about 5,000 miles. Altogether the mileage covered in the Mackenzie district for the year totals 34,000 miles, by foot, steamboat, gas-boat, canoe and with dogs.

"I might instance the work for the Public Administrator of the Northwest Territories, in which we collect the property of deceased persons, hold auctions thereof; the proceeds and reports are forwarded to Mr. H. Milton Martin, Public Administrator, in Edmonton.

"It would take too much space to elaborate upon the manifold services rendered to all by our men in the North, and of the hardships they manfully endure and of which no one ever knows.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

"The Indians are well behaved in the North and it is very touching to see their demeanour at the various services, showing the gradual, but wonderful state of Christianity which they have reached. The same remarks apply to the Eskimos, who especially have a wonderful faculty for copying what they see, many of whom have cameras and develop their own pictures.

"Too much cannot be said for the wonderful work done by the Roman Catholic and Anglican Church missions in the north and of the high state of efficiency the schools for native boys and girls at different points in the North, have attained.

"A new establishment of the Roman Catholic missions in the Far North will be erected at Aklavik, on the delta of the Mackenzie river, next summer. There will be a school for the Eskimo and Loucheux Indian children as well as a church and residence, this being the furthest north outpost of the Catholic Church.

"I should add that the Church of England have had a stronghold at Aklavik for many years and is regarded by that body as the centre of the Eskimo work."

On these northern rivers and lakes we have seven power-boats; the question of an auxiliary schooner for the Arctic sub-district is under consideration.

In the more settled portion of the division work went on as usual, the officer commanding remarking:—

"You will notice from the attached schedules that the investigations for other federal departments and miscellaneous enquiries have increased over 300 per cent this year.

"Investigations of alleged infraction of federal statutes, Criminal Code, provincial statutes and parks regulations show about 20 per cent decrease, but the percentage of convictions is higher."

Work for the other departments showed few novel features; that on behalf of the Department of Indian Affairs naturally was considerable and a good deal of patrolling, etc., was done for the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior. As in other divisions, investigations for the Naturalization Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State for Canada caused much work; Superintendent Ritchie says:—

"During the year investigations regarding 467 applicants for naturalization were made. These enquiries entailed considerable travelling, a total mileage of 24,299 being covered, 8,849 miles by train, 13,722 miles by trail and 1,628 miles by boat. This is practically double the mileage covered last year in the performance of the same duties."

SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

Superintendent A. B. Allard reports a total strength of 38 of all ranks, a reduction of four from last year, and an increase of work, the mileage traversed having increased from 221,459 to 244,707, and the work having increased. At present he has fourteen detachments, including Regina, a reduction of four. Three detachments, Maple Creek, Big Muddy, and Northgate, were closed on March 31, 1924, and Fort Qu'Appelle was closed on April 30, 1924. He says:—

"The total of investigations conducted last year were 2,218; this year they have jumped to 4,642, being an increase of 2,424, or 109 per cent, the particular reason for this increase being the registration of Chinese; 1,125 were registered, which entailed a great deal of careful work, each registration occupying approximately three-quarters of an hour. This was not the finish of it, as the certificates were returned to be handed back to the Chinamen, and also in several cases, further information was asked for by the Chief Comptroller, when the Chinamen had to be interviewed again.

"On behalf of the Inland Revenue Department 1,432 new investigations were conducted and 86 old cases, in all 1,518, being a decrease of 40 cases from last year; notwithstanding this, the convictions were greater by 33 (a total of 321). Included in these convictions were 8 for second offences, they being dealt with severely, both fine and imprisonment being imposed. The majority of the stills seized were 'drip stills,' the reason for this being in my opinion that these apparatuses are usually made up of kitchen utensils, etc., and easily dismantled when not in use and therefore difficult to detect. In the enforcement of this Act, 16 cases of obstruction were met with, and each was dealt with under the Criminal Code. In one particular case at Yorkton, a farmer was caught in the act of operating a still in the bush, and on his person was found a loaded revolver; for this offence he was charged under the Criminal Code and his revolver confiscated.

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

"A great hindrance to our work in connection with the enforcement of the Inland Revenue Act is the telephone, as when our patrols leave certain points or are seen on the trails, farmers warn each other of our presence in the district, and I feel confident that about 25 per cent or 30 per cent of our searches were fruitless on this account. I have 13 enforcement officers and the major portion of the work is being performed in plain clothes."

A heavy increase in the work connected with the Indian Act is recorded; last year the cases investigated numbered 58, with 39 convictions, and this year the figures jumped to 139 and 124 respectively. Many of the convictions were in connection with liquor, lemon extract being much used as an intoxicant by them. Another heavy increase was in investigating applications for naturalization, the 591 cases representing an increase of 328 over 1923. Post office robberies accounted for a good deal of work.

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

Superintendent F. J. A. Demers, Officer Commanding the Northern Saskatchewan district, reports a strength of 39 all ranks, exclusive of two special constables, divided among eight detachments and the divisional headquarters. Of the detachments, those at Chesterfield Inlet, Port Nelson and the Pas have to deal with northern affairs. Dealing with assistance rendered to the Department of Customs and Excise, Superintendent Demers says: —

"This year there were 363 cases entered and 114 convictions obtained under the Inland Revenue Act. This is a decrease of 112 cases entered and an increase of one for convictions from that of last year.

"The circumstances leading up to the various searches and subsequent conviction are very similar, with no outstanding feature to bring to your notice. The type of still, however, vary considerably; we find stills made out of all manner of utensils, the simplest being what is called the drip still, which is complete with the following: 1 bucket, 1 small lard pail, and a small basin, while others have all the different sections very similar to that used in a regular distillery."

A class of work in which a sharp advance is noticeable has to do with the radiotelegraph; 291 licenses were issued to operators of receiving sets, an increase of 257 in the year. These sets, the officer commanding remarks, are becoming very popular in the district. Much work was done in the patrolling of Indian reserves. As with Northern Alberta the work of this district extends into the far north and part of it is carried on under Arctic conditions.

MANITOBA

During the year a change took place in the command of this division, which extends to the eastward into Ontario so as to include Port Arthur and Fort William; Superintendent R. S. Knight was transferred to British Columbia, and Inspector T. Dann was appointed to succeed him. The strength of the division has been reduced by 30 officers, non-commissioned officers and constables; as a result the Fort William sub-district has been abolished, a detachment of one non-commissioned officer and three constables being substituted. In addition, the detachments at Gretna, Gypsumville, Killarney, Snowflake and Nipigon have been abolished. In the course of the autumn a detachment will be established on the Bloodvein Indian reserve, just above the narrows on lake Winnipeg.

Dealing with aid to the Customs Branch of the Department of Customs and Excise, Inspector Dann says:—

"As in previous years the bulk of the work in connection with assistance to this branch of the federal service has been done by our boundary detachments who have been called upon at various points to undertake considerable work in putting a stop to the very prevalent practice of smuggling goods into Canada from the United States by farmers living near the boundary; although the amount's so smuggled are in many instances not large, the practice itself is a common one, and to put a stop to same requires constant vigilance.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

"Apart from this phase of the work we are forced to realize that there is a very large amount of what may be termed smuggling of goods in wholesale quantities. This class of law breaking is very difficult to uncover and it practically means that information has to be obtained from some person within the ring operating, or benefitting by such operations. An instance in point occurred when we assisted Customs-Excise preventive officers to raid a house and dance hall in Winnipeg, and seized goods which included an automobile, silk wear, silk hosiery, household linen, silverware, cigarettes, fountain pens, stationery goods and a supply of special automobile search lights.

"Comments have appeared from time to time in the local press, supported by letters from business men, stating that this state of affairs is unfair to persons engaged in legitimate trade."

As regards the Excise Branch he says:—

"Considerable work has been done in connection with this branch, both by our men appointed as preventive officers and in conjunction with department officers. Three giant stills were among the many seized, each of these being fully capable of producing from 40 to 50 gallons of liquor in an eight-hour day. One of these stills was found on the same premises from which a large still has been taken twice previously.

"Investigations in this connection were made and convictions secured throughout the year. The obtaining of convictions in prosecution of this nature is now a difficult matter, owing to the fact that legal technicalities are largely taken advantage of to secure dismissals."

Much work was done for the Department of Indian Affairs, there having been 158 prosecutions and 135 convictions. Here again liquor figured largely. The report says: —

"A patrol was made to Cross Lake in August of this year to conduct an investigation which arose out of the drowning of a drunken Indian at Cross Lake, resulted in securing a number of convictions—seven against Indians for the manufacture of illicit liquor, one against an Indian for supplying liquor, and two against white men for supplying liquor to Indians, one of these two white men being a local magistrate.

"As a result of a patrol, made by Inspector Mead on the east shore of lake Winnipeg this fall, 36 convictions were secured for offences connected with liquor, all of which were attributable to illicitly manufactured spirits. I am pleased to state that the three white persons who supplied the liquor in the majority of these cases are at the time of closing this report being proceeded against and from the mass of evidence secured against these men we hope to secure convictions which will no doubt go a long way towards stopping a scandalous traffic of long standing."

In dealing with the work under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Inspector Dann remarks:—

"A feature in the local drug situation not noticeable until within the last twelve months, has been the number of burglaries of drug stores. In this connection it has been found that practically the only supplies stolen have been narcotics; from this we might assume that the addicts are finding considerable difficulty in obtaining supplies, especially since owing to the prosecution of doctors are becoming very reluctant to issue drug prescriptions, and the peddlers so far as is known, are practically eliminated."

WESTERN ONTARIO

Superintendent H. M. Newson reports an increase of nine in numbers, the division now having a strength of 46 all ranks; there are 10 detachments, and in addition a permanent guard is maintained in the office of the Assistant Receiver General in Toronto. The work of the Criminal Investigation Branch has practically doubled in the year, the number of cases rising from 2,136 to 4,207. Dealing with the enforcement of federal statutes, Superintendent Newson says:—

"During the course of our investigations under this Act, we came across a number of druggists in Toronto who were not complying with the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, inasmuch as they were not keeping proper records of narcotic drugs handled. The inspection of druggists' records of narcotic drugs has had a healthy effect. In a number of instances when making these inspections, it was found that certain 'mushroom' drug stores existed simply for the purpose of retailing liquor. This was brought to the attention of the city police and it was not long before a clean-up was made and the stores in question closed down.

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

"These inspections also serve a very useful purpose, as by careful checking it is possible to trace the activities of addicts and also of a few (and very few I am glad to say) members of the medical profession, who by lending themselves to doubtful transactions in drugs with addicts, are prostituting their profession.

"Reputable druggists and doctors appreciate our work; I have always received their support, particularly that of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Toronto."

Another remark is:—

"We have also directed our energies to the enforcement of the Customs Act. Numerous patrols have been made along the frontier at Niagara Falls, Ont., with a view to securing information in connection with the smuggling of liquor, cigarettes, drugs and silk goods into this country from the United States. We were successful in a number of instances in making seizures of cigarettes and merchandise and in obtaining convictions under section 206 of the Customs Act.

"In our investigations under this Act we received every assistance from the Customs officials with whom we come in contact in the enforcement of the Customs Act."

EASTERN ONTARIO

"A" Division, with headquarters at Ottawa, consists of the force formerly known as the Dominion Police and has charge of the territory known as Military District No. 3, this extending into the western portion of Quebec. Superintendent T. S. Belcher reports a total strength of 230, this including the large detachment of 33 all ranks maintained in the Maritime Provinces. The work of this division largely consists of guarding Government buildings in Ottawa, though some of it lies out of town. Thus Superintendent Belcher reports:—

"At Amos, Que., we have one non-commissioned officer and one constable, but formerly during the year, owing to pressure of work, it was found necessary to send extra men to this place. They are entirely occupied looking after the Inland Revenue Act and the Indians. This detachment has a very large area to cover and really the district should be divided up into one other detachment, at a convenient point. This matter will be given attention during the coming year."

One interesting piece of work had to do with the Migratory Birds Act, and is thus reported:—

"A request was received from the department for a thorough patrol of the Ottawa district during the last half of August. This request was carried out from August 16 to September 2. The Ottawa river was patrolled from lake Deschenes, above Britannia, as far down as the vicinity of Cumberland, at all points where the birds are found. For this purpose two men were camped on the Quebec side at Angers, and two more at an island opposite Thurso, for several days. A continuous patrol was made of Constance lake and creek during most of this period, and patrols were also made at Manotick and Kars, Ont. These patrols had the effect of preventing any breaches of the Act in this district. A great amount of work was required as six men were employed for the greater part of this time, and during the week ends two more were out on patrol."

Another heavy piece of outside work had to do with conditions at the Kingston Penitentiary, the investigation taking much time.

The protection of Government property at Ottawa is arduous and calls for many men and much work, but is not productive of incident. Guards are maintained on 27 buildings, calling for 143 men daily, and in addition a large number of Government buildings are visited by patrols. Heavy guards are stationed at places indicated by the Department of Finance. Special calls, such as the public ceremonies associated with the opening of Parliament, are numerous and make heavy demands. The whole work of protection is carefully organized, an example being the precautions against fire; after explaining his method of organizing and enumerating the apparatus possessed, Superintendent Belcher says:—

"During the past year there were 24 fires in the different Government buildings. All, with one exception, were put out with our appliances and handled by the men on duty at the different buildings. Considering the number of buildings which are old and of an inflam-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

mable nature, there was very little damage done. In no case did we allow the fire to get headway which would have occurred if we did not have our men there and if they were not thoroughly acquainted with the handling of the different fire appliances."

A great proportion of the criminal investigation work performed by this division has to do with complaints of thefts, etc., from Government departments.

QUEBEC

Inspector J. W. Phillips also has had a slight decrease in strength during the year, while the work, with certain fluctuations, has increased; detachments are maintained only in the cities of Montreal and Quebec. Dealing with the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Inspector Phillips says:—

"In dealing with the narcotic traffic, we are dealing with a unique class of crime. In nearly all cases where a crime has been committed, there is an aggrieved party, the complainant, as a basis to commence the investigation, but in the narcotic drug traffic there is no aggrieved party. The grower, the manufacturer, the trafficker, the peddler and the addict, that is to say, in every stage of the traffic every one is satisfied and every one is anxious to conceal the crime and to protect each other, and therefore the police have no basis from which to work. It is to the interest of each party at each stage, to assist each other in outwitting the police, and they will stop at nothing to gain their ends.

"The theory that respectable citizens are willing to assist the police in the suppression of crime is a fallacy, and this is not surprising. Should, by misadventure, a respectable citizen become involved in any particular case as a witness, he soon finds himself wasting day after day attending court waiting to give his evidence, losing both his time and money in an overcrowded court room, and surrounded by the most revolting characters. Can it be wondered at, then, that witnesses who could give valuable information are reluctant to tell the police anything, when they know that by so doing they subject themselves to these conditions?

"It is very seldom that any respectable person knows anything about the drug traffic, because, as I have already pointed out, there is no aggrieved party, and consequently, they do not come into contact with it unless it is a near relation or friend who has contracted the habit. They are then opposed to telling the police anything for fear of scandal.

"Another system which recommends itself is granting immunity to those turning King's evidence. Many men would tell all they knew about those higher up if immunity could be granted to them, but this immunity should be offered before the case comes to Court and before the arrest is known. This could easily be arranged if we could have a system of arraigning a prisoner before a judge privately immediately after arrest, and bonding him privately.

"Much may be said against the use of informers and their method of detection, but if they are not used, members of the force must be, and it cannot be expected that any man could meet and mix with this class of people and retain his self-respect, nor would it be fair to ask him to do so."

After remarking upon the necessity of preventing the smuggling of drugs into the country, Inspector Phillips adds:—

"Cases of note under this Act during the year, were the convictions of Harry Davis, now on bail, and of Hamany Goodman his runner, easily one of the worst narcotic traffickers on a retail scale, in Canada. 'Red' Miller, another trafficker on a large scale, is also before the courts. Three men, Ritzen, Atkinson and Bucci, were apprehended for the importation of narcotics. The Spanish Consul and his agent, Ramon Tey de Torrents, were also entrapped.

"On the whole, I believe that the narcotic traffic is on a slight decrease. This is caused by the publicity given to the deaths and evil results of narcotics."

A variety of other work was done for other departments. In regard to these Inspector Phillips quotes certain commendations which have been elicited by the work of our men. One passage from his report is:—

"In the case of *Rex. vs. Towle*, Mr. R. L. Calder, M.C., K.C., Chief Crown Prosecutor, Montreal, under date of August 9, 1924, stated as follows:—

'In spite of the failure to bring Towle to justice, I do not think the prosecution entirely failed of its object. The mere appearance of the "Mounties" along the border and the interest shown by the Government, will, I think, do much to restrain this lawless community.'

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

"In the case of the Spanish Consul, the same gentleman, under date of August 18, 1924, stated as follows:—

'I can not allow this opportunity to pass without extending to you special congratulations on the intelligence and activity of those charged with the case and with their upright and temperate giving of evidence under considerable provocation to be otherwise.'

"In speaking of the Spanish Consul case, Mr. F. B. Brais, Assistant Crown Prosecutor, Montreal, under date of June 20, 1924, states as follows:—

'In conclusion, I would wish to take the liberty of signaling the numerous comments which have been made around the Court House and elsewhere in Montreal, by judges, advocates and the public in general, relative to the manner in which this case has been made. The work of Staff-Sergeant Salt and Sergeant Brown has elicited numerous and unstinted words of praise and surprise and has brought, once more, to the eyes of the public, the value, resource and morale of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

'But, above all, I wish to signalize the careful and meticulous care given to the preparation of this case for the purpose of trial, the collection, tabulation and indexing of reports, notes, documentary evidence and exhibits.

'These arrests were preceded by almost a whole year of resourceful work and during this time the evidence adduced had been carefully and systematically compiled and indexed by Staff-Sergeant Salt, so that, when forced to proceed to enquete two days after the arrest, it was possible for me to extract from the index and summary of the record, the exact evidence required and be ready to proceed within such a short delay. The value of this cannot be overestimated.

'I have taken the liberty of making these comments as work such as this is so rarely encountered that it seems impossible not to make some mention thereof.'

In mentioning the Department of Indian Affairs, Inspector Phillips says:—

"Reg. No. 9455, Corporal Kyle, J. H. and Reg. No. 9339, Constable Dupuis, A. were stationed at Pointe Bleue from May 15 to August 25, by special request of the Department of Indian Affairs, and there is no doubt that their presence was beneficial to the community and did much to protect the Indians from unscrupulous visitors. I quote an extract from the *Quebec Diocesan Gazette* of September, 1924, page 6, column 1, which bears out this report:—

'A word must be said in praise of the work done by the two members of this splendid Force (Royal Canadian Mounted Police) at Pointe Bleue. Never has there been a quieter time on the reservation and the depredations of the bootleggers have been effectually stopped, owing to their presence. It is however, greatly to be hoped that the Ottawa Government will enlarge the scope of their operations so as to include a zone of ten miles or so around the reservation. A recommendation to this effect has already been made to the Department of Indian Affairs and all friends of the Indians should urge the department to act upon this recommendation.'

Special reference is made to the satisfactory work done by Sergeant F. W. Zaneth, who is in charge of the detachment at Quebec. A detail of the work at Montreal was the establishment by Sergeant Churchman of a small Criminal Investigation Bureau, where photographs and finger prints are taken.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Inspector C. D. La Nauze, like so many others, reports a decrease in strength and an increase in work. Much work is done in this district in checking the smuggling and illicit manufacture of liquor. Inspector La Nauze reporting:—

"Our total seizures of smuggled liquor in Nova Scotia for the period in question were 2,138 gallons of rum, 16 gallons of whisky and 12 gallons of brandy. Fines amounting to \$2,300 were collected and sent to headquarters.

"As our activities increase the difficulty of this work increases also, and I again report that had I more men and the necessary transportation, greater results might be expected."

With regard to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Inspector La Nauze says:—

"Our work for this department ceased in November, 1923, and no further assistance has since been requested in connection with the enforcement of the Fisheries Act in the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

Maritime Provinces. In this connection I received a letter from the Chief Inspector of Fisheries (Eastern Division), of which the following is an extract:—

'I am pleased to have the opportunity to report that the services performed by Constables Tumblin, O'Brien, Conrad and Young in New Brunswick, and Constables Gillis and Beazley in Prince Edward Island were of the most satisfactory character, particularly with regard to preserving the lobster fishery from destructive and illegal fishing, and also the lobster canning industry from the serious injury suffered for many years past on account of the considerable quantities of illegal and poorly packed goods which were placed on the market, thus affecting the reputation of the trade.

'The value of the work of the constables, which was carried on with noteworthy discretion, cannot be too highly praised. Our officers were protected from bodily harm in some instances. Illegal practices were curtailed to a most gratifying degree and a wholesome respect for law and order largely regained the confidence restored to the industry. The prospects are that with similar assistance for the next several years illegal practices will be practically wiped out, and the most highly valued fishing and canning industry saved from the deplorable results that have accompanied illegalities in the past.

'The special work of several of your constables in investigating complaints against our officers and in assisting in the protection of the salmon sport fishing in each of the Maritime Provinces has also been of value.'

"I regret to report that one of our most energetic constables, Reg. No. 9177 Constable Tumblin, C. W., contracted a severe illness due to exposure and wetting while on this duty and is still under medical treatment."

An interesting case of assistance to the Provincial authorities is thus chronicled:—

"Upon your instructions of December last, four members, with the police car, were sent to Queens County, N.S. to investigate the looting of the British ship *River Wye* which went ashore near Port Mouton island, N.S. in November.

"Sixteen convictions were secured under section 430 Criminal Code, and the Attorney General of Nova Scotia wrote me a letter of which the following is an extract:—

'I must thank you and your staff for the services you have rendered and compliment you on the success you have attained, which, after all, is only to be expected from a Force with such glorious traditions behind it.'

THE YUKON

Inspector E. Telford in his report once more lays stress on the multiplicity of the duties performed by the force in this district. Under the caption "Assistance to Other Departments," he says:—

"Under this head I would draw your attention to the increased amount of work taken over by this division: during the past year the office of 'Sheriff of the Yukon Territory' was handed over to the Officer Commanding. Under present instructions the Officer Commanding Whitehorse Sub-district will take over the duties now performed by the police magistrate at that point.

"Sergeant W. J. D. Dempster, in charge of the Mayo Sub-district, acts as magistrate and coroner in the Mayo district.

"Non-commissioned officers and constables at outlying points act as veterinary, immigration and customs inspectors, postmasters, collect royalty tax, search baggage for gold-dust, furs, etc.

"The Officer Commanding at Whitehorse, in addition to his other duties, is mining recorder, Crown land and timber agent, and fire inspector for the Department of forestry.

"The Officer Commanding division is sheriff, immigration officer, inspector of fisheries, inspector of weights and measures, registrar of vital statistics, and all members of the division are game wardens, *ex-officio*.

"In addition to enforcing federal and territorial laws, the duties of enforcing city by-laws also fall on us, and we issue permits to export fur, set out poison for exterminating wolves, issue licenses to big game hunters, keep records of all big game killed. Under direction of the Public Administrator the estates of persons dying from sudden or accidental death, and insane persons in outlying points are handled by us. Distant detachments issue rations to destitute Indians by direction of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and when necessary attend to the sick.

"Sick or destitute miners and prospectors or trappers are looked after, and their several cases brought to the attention of the Territorial Government, and if necessary they are brought to Dawson for treatment, etc.

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

"The necessary guards are also furnished the local collector of Federal Income Tax."

No crime of a serious nature occurred during the year; he remarks:—

"Owing to the stock of liquor in the Government liquor store becoming exhausted illicit stills sprang up; suspected places were raided, and we obtained convictions in three instances acting in conjunction with the Department of Customs and Excise."

Discussing the nature of the work, Inspector Telford says:—

"All districts have been thoroughly patrolled, those where mining is being carried on more frequently than the more outlying ones. Patrols have frequently to be made to distant points to investigate reports of sickness or destitution, and if necessary, the parties are brought into town for treatment. Owing to the long distances between habitations many of the patrols have to carry all their supplies with them.

"The principal patrols made were:—

Rampart House—LaPierre House, 280 miles, 14 days.

Rampart House—Herschel Island, 356 miles, 28 days.

Whitehorse—Wellesley Lake, 874 miles, 45 days.

Teslin—Iron Creek, 192 miles, 6 days.

Teslin—Wolf Lake, 216 miles, 15 days.

Ross River—Whitehorse, 293 miles, 14 days.

"On the patrol from Rampart House to Herschel Island, the guide hired by Constable McCormick disappeared after arrival at the Island, and was not found for three days; he apparently went crazy, but was found at Demarcation Point rather weak, but otherwise all right and after a few days rest fit for their return trip."

The following notes upon general conditions appear in the report:—

"There is a considerable change taking place in the Dawson District, people gradually leaving. Whitehorse being almost entirely kept up by the railroad, and being the head of navigation, does not change to any extent.

"Merchants and others are somewhat disappointed with the slow growth of Mayo and Keno, but the silver mines continue to look promising. The Treadwell-Yukon Company are installing a mill and, I am informed, have enough ore in sight to keep the mill busy for three or four years, and in the meantime expect to uncover other rich leads. During the year further discoveries of large bodies of silver ore have been found in the Beaver District, some 50 miles east of Keno, and there is no doubt that the whole of this part of the territory is very highly mineralized.

"There have been no new finds in placer mining, and the only gold taken out in large quantities is that mined by the companies operating the creeks around Dawson.

"A large number of old prospectors are scattered over the territory, and it adds considerably to our work keeping track of them, as many are feeble, and have to be brought to Dawson, or given subsistence; most of these are men who prospected in the Caribou and Cassiar districts before the Klondyke was discovered, then followed the rush to the Yukon, and are now men of 65 to 75 years of age."

N DIVISION

Inspector C. Trundle reports a sharp decrease in this division, which is maintained at Ottawa as a reserve, it having declined in the year from two officers and 56 other ranks to one officer and 35 other ranks. Its duties remain of a miscellaneous nature, it being drawn upon for such special pieces of work as the guarding of taxation offices, furnishing escorts for harvesters' trains, strengthening other divisions at the time of the Post Office Strike, etc. A certain amount of ceremonial falls to the lot of this division, and its performance of these duties has elicited several expressions of commendations. On July 19, 1924, a mounted escort was furnished for His Excellency the Governor General on the occasion of the prorogation of Parliament.

TRAINING

Superintendent A. W. Duffus, the Officer Commanding the Depot at Regina, has had to contend with the decline in strength which has been so marked in the various districts. In the first six months of the year 60 recruits

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

joined, and 30 non-commissioned officers and constables were transferred from other divisions to the depot, but 79 non-commissioned officers and constables were transferred to other divisions, and in addition over 70 were struck off the strength owing to various causes—death, invaliding, retirement to pension, time expired, etc., so that there was a drop from 213 to 158 all ranks. He remarks:—

“Owing to the limited number of men available for duty in the post, it has been very hard to have the necessary work done and at the same time carry on with training. During the summer months there are so many calls for men for outside duties, such as musical rides, escorts for harvester trains, guards for the Income Tax office, etc., that training is practically suspended with the exception of the musketry practice.”

Apart from these outside calls, the tale of the year's work has to do with training and with sundry improvements to the buildings, rifle range, etc. The training has been carried on with the customary thoroughness, the most interesting feature of it being the good work done in musketry and revolver practice. In the rifle nine qualified as marksmen and 40 as first-class shots, while 37 won the standing of marksmen with the revolver. The depot did well in competitions, winning a considerable number of prizes, the most notable successes being the winning of gold, silver and bronze medals in the indoor championship competitions and military matches of the Canadian Revolver Associations.

WORK IN THE FAR NORTH

The task of preserving order and protecting the natives in the Far North grows with the years. At present we have twenty detachments which conduct their operations under arctic or sub-arctic conditions, these being grouped into four sub-districts known as Ellesmere Island, Hudson Bay, Arctic, and Mackenzie River. The first of these embraces the three great islands which form the eastern face of the Canadian Arctic archipelago; on Baffin's Island are the present headquarters, Pang-nir-tung, and Ponds Inlet; on North Devon Island is the detachment, established this summer, of Dundas Harbour; and on Ellesmere Island is Craig Harbour, with a sub-post at Kane Basin. To the south of this, but administered direct from Ottawa, is the detachment at Port Burwell on Hudson strait. The Hudson Bay sub-district at present has only two detachments, at Chesterfield Inlet and Port Nelson. The Arctic sub-district has four detachments, at Aklavik, Herschel Island, Baillie Island, and Tree River. The Mackenzie River sub-district, which may be termed sub-arctic rather than arctic, has nine detachments, Fort Smith, Fitzgerald, Chipewyan, Resolution, Rae, Providence, Norman, Simpson, and Good Hope. Three of these were established this year, Rae, Good Hope, and Providence; it is intended to close the post at Fitzgerald, which is close to Fort Smith. These detachments represent much travelling, often in circumstances which entail hardship, and a great deal of work in administration.

TRIAL OF IK-A-LUK-PIAK AT AKLAVIK

An account of the killing of the Eskimo Hav-ou-gach by Ik-a-luk-piak in November, 1921, appeared in the annual report of 1922. The affair took place about 90 miles inland from Tree River, and difficulties of travel, caused by unusual ice conditions on the coast, prevented the accused being placed on trial in 1923 when a judicial party was sent to Herschel Island. Another party was sent to Aklavik this year, and on July 7, Ik-a-luk-piak was tried before His Honour Judge Dubuc, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Stony Mountain penitentiary. The prisoner was taken to the prison by us. The accused was represented by counsel, who set up a

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

plea of self-defence and advanced sundry technical objections, one of them being to the swearing of native witnesses on the Bible, and another being a contention that the accused when he confessed had not understood the warning which had been given before he did so.

INSPECTION IN EASTERN ARCTIC WATERS

The customary voyage was made to the northeastern islands of the Arctic archipelago. The C.G.S. *Arctic* sailed from Quebec on July 5 with a non-commissioned officer and five constables of the force, and visited the several posts which have been established there. At Blacklead Island, near Pang-nir-tung, Inspector C. E. Wilcox, who had wintered there, was taken on board, and he inspected the detachments, ultimately returning to Ottawa to report. A new detachment was established at Dundas Harbour, on the south coast of North Devon island, Constable E. Anstead being left in charge, and a sub-detachment post was established on the eastern coast of Ellesmere island, on Rice strait, opposite Pim island, at the southern end of Kane basin; this is situated in latitude 78° 42' north and longitude 74° 45' west, and is about 200 miles farther north than Craig Harbour. A building has been erected and it will be visited during the coming winter by a patrol from Craig Harbour. The post has been named "Kane Basin detachment." The establishment of the detachment at Dundas Harbour, which is situated in approximately latitude 74° 35' north and longitude 82° 20' west, realizes a plan which has been under consideration for two years.

In the course of the voyage the *Arctic* visited Godhavn, the administrative centre of Greenland, and courtesies were exchanged with the Governor and other officials.

In the course of the voyage from Quebec to Blacklead Island an incident occurred which is described in the subjoined letter addressed under date of September 15, 1924, by Mr. F. D. Henderson, in charge of the expedition for the Department of the Interior, to Inspector Wilcox:—

"As you are aware the C.G.S. *Arctic* sailed from Quebec on July 5, having on board six members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, namely Corporal Tredgold, and Constables Dersch, Higgins, Maissonneuve, Margetts, and Mackinson.

"On July 12, when about one hundred miles out from Belle Isle, we encountered rough weather and owing to the heavy deck load the ship was unable to free herself from the water that came over the rail. This gradually accumulated and finally an unusually heavy sea came over which flooded the engine room and put out the fires.

"The ship was hove to, a bucket brigade was immediately formed, and the hand pumps were got going as soon as possible. It was apparent, however, that some more effective means must be taken if the ship was to be saved, and all hands who could be spared from the bucket line and the pumps were employed in jettisoning the deck load of coal. This had the desired effect. The ship rose from the water and the danger was past. However, before the engines could be started again, five days of continuous and most trying labour were needed to pump out the water and to clean up the coal which had been washed from the bunkers and had become packed around the machinery.

"During all this time the conduct of the police was excellent. They placed themselves under the orders of the ship's officers and worked with a will, long after the danger was past, to get things back into shape again.

"As senior officer in command of the expedition I wish to congratulate you on the very excellent behaviour of your men in a trying situation, and to ask you to convey to them my thanks and the thanks of the North West Territories and Yukon Branch which I represent for the great assistance they rendered in saving the ship and probably the lives of those on board."

PATROLS IN BAFFIN ISLAND

Inspector Wilcox, the Officer Commanding the Ellesmere Island sub-district, spent the winter at Pang-nir-tung fiord, on the north shore of Cumberland

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

gulf. This detachment did a good deal of travelling, covering about 2,000 miles by dog team and over 500 by whaleboat. On two occasions, in December, 1923, and March, 1924, visits were made to an Eskimo settlement at Kekerten, a small island near the mouth of Kingnait fiord, to the east of Pang-nir-tung; both were errands of mercy, the first to relieve distress, as the natives were short of food, and the second to alleviate the condition of a native woman who was ill with tuberculosis. Two longer patrols, in January and February, 1924, covered the entire coast-line of Cumberland gulf. In addition, Corporal F. McInnes proceeded to Home Bay to investigate the deaths at Home Bay which were noticed in the annual report for 1923. Home Bay is a large indentation in the eastern coast of Baffin island, almost due north from Pang-nir-tung; a considerable eastward projection of the coast intervenes between the two places, and to pass from the one to the other it is necessary to proceed overland, up one of two fiords, Pang-nir-tung or Kingnait, which enter Cumberland gulf from the north. This patrol occupied 47 days, and the distance traversed exceeded 500 miles. The particulars of this patrol and of the investigation made by Corporal McInnes will be found in Appendix A.

Two or three notes may be appended relating of occurrences of interest. For example, on three occasions damage was caused by high winds. On November 17, 1923, and on May 1, 1924, the buildings were partly unroofed by the strong gales which raged; and on May 15, 1924, the canoe belonging to the detachment was picked up by a gust of wind, carried about 60 feet, and thrown upon some rocks. The damage sustained was made good by a member of the detachment.

An entry in Inspector Wilcox's diary under date of January 31, 1924, relates to a natural phenomenon which may merit notice:—

"Constable MacGregor left post in the morning to visit fissures in the earth's surface, on the western slope of a large hill, situated one mile northeast of Coolee river, and approximately two miles from coast line. He reports having seen two jets of hot air which are constantly emitted from the fissures conveying sufficient heat to melt snow with the temperature at -30° ."

In addition to his patrols from Pang-nir-tung, Inspector Wilcox travelled over 1,750 miles by the C.G.S. *Arctic*.

PONDS INLET DETACHMENT

Staff-Sergeant A. H. Joy and his detachment spent the winter of 1923-24 at Ponds Inlet. After the trial of Neo-kud-lah, of which an account was given in the annual report of 1923, the C.G.S. *Arctic* sailed south on September 3, 1923; the Hudson Bay Company's ship *Nascopie* left on September 18, for Montreal, and thereafter Ponds Inlet had no communication with the outside world until August of 1924.

Staff-Sergeant Joy reports an unusually mild winter, with less ice than usual; the lowest temperature recorded was 49.5° degrees below zero, which occurred early in February at the return of the sun. The Eskimos suffered a misfortune which is thus reported by Staff-Sergeant Joy:—

"An epidemic of an unrecognized disease, which made its appearance at the beginning of May, was responsible for 13 deaths in a few days. The disease was prevalent throughout the month of May and part of June, and almost every Eskimo in the district, adults and children, became infected more or less, and several about the post are still suffering from the after effects. A separate report covering the symptoms has been rendered."

The disease among the dogs which did so much harm in 1921, 1922 and 1923, apparently has run its course, so that the Eskimos are fairly well supplied with these indispensable creatures.

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

In addition to making sundry local patrols and a longer one to the river Clyde on the east coast of Baffin island, Staff-Sergeant Joy made a daring attempt to reach Ellesmere Island. This was foiled by ice conditions, but he was absent for 47 days and travelled about 650 miles, some of it in perilous circumstances. Details of this adventure are given in Appendix A, and it will suffice here to relate that he travelled from Ponds Inlet to the vicinity of Cape Crawford, and then struck across Lancaster sound, intending to get to North Devon island, to traverse it, and then to cross Jones sound to Ellesmere island. The party found open water which they could not cross, and on returning encountered another channel which had opened in the ice behind them and which separated them from the land they had left; the ice upon which they were travelling was drifting, and they reached the mainland only by dint of great exertions and after incurring what must have been great danger.

Dealing with the economic condition of the Eskimos, Staff-Sergeant Joy writes:—

"Fur-bearing animals of all kinds have been scarce, and foxes in particular in the northern part of the district, but some creditable hunts were made by Eskimos living in the vicinity of Fury and Hecla strait.

"Caribou also have been less plentiful. Very few were killed in the district of Igloolik, and still less further north. The tracks of several herds crossing from Baffin Island to Bylot Island were seen during the winter.

"The necessity of keeping so many Eskimos here for the arrival of the ship prevented several families from making their annual summer deer hunt; as a result skins for clothing were scarce, the movements of some families were materially handicapped.

"The payment of wolf bounty has proven a boon to the Eskimos, and if the present enthusiasm maintains, it should be a good incentive to the reduction of these animals to a minimum on the caribou range within a few years. Bounty was paid on 17 wolves, most of which were captured in the district of Fury and Hecla strait. Wolves have been reported less plentiful this year, which may be attributed to the fact that caribou were more scarce.

"It is said that the traders are contemplating extending their operations further north to Ellesmere island, and that Eskimos are to be taken from the villages on Baffin island, where they are most plentiful, to Ellesmere Island to support the new posts, and as there are no caribou on the southern and eastern parts of Ellesmere island, skins are to be taken from Baffin island annually to clothe them. If these contemplations are effected, it will mean the exploitation of the caribou on Baffin island to such an extent that the existence of this herd will be seriously threatened within a few years. It appears, in the interest of game conservation, that such trafficking should be prevented by legislation; that the exportation of deer skins from one island to another should be prohibited, or such a heavy royalty should be put on each skin that the result would be as effective as prohibition. In any event the exploitation of big game should demand some substantial remuneration to the Government."

DETACHMENT AT CRAIG HARBOUR

This detachment, which is stationed at the southern end of Ellesmere island, in approximately latitude 76° 10' north, longitude 80° 55', during the winter of 1923-24 remained isolated for very nearly a whole year, the ship having left them there on August 15, 1923, and having returned on August 9, 1924. The principal occurrence of the winter was the destruction of the detachment building by fire on February 22, 1924. This misfortune, which vividly illustrates the dangers and hardships of life in the high latitudes, is thus chronicled by Inspector Wilcox:—

"It appears that on the day in question all members of the detachment were present in the building, being prevented from going outside by a blizzard which blew with great force from the northeast.

"The fire started apparently from the Bose Cone heater in the bedroom, or from the pipes leading from it by means of an elbow to the roof; at this time the three members of the detachment were all engaged on various tasks in the kitchen on the opposite side of the house.

"Although the bedroom had only been vacated a matter of a few minutes the fire broke out in this short space of time and had a strong grip on the inner flat roof on the building before it was noticed.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

"Inability to deal effectually with the outbreak is attributed to lack of adequate appliances, the Pyrene extinguishers being frozen, a very small supply of water in the building and the raging storm outside preventing anything being done from the exterior, after the outer roof had caught.

"Every possible effort under the circumstances was made to extinguish the flames but with no success, and when it was realized that the building was doomed attention was directed to saving whatever could be rescued, bedding and arms receiving first attention. Within a very short space of time the house was a red hot shell.

"Anxiety was felt for the storehouse which luckily did not catch fire although surrounded by flying sparks from the burning house.

"With great difficulty bedding and articles saved were conveyed to the blubber shed which was utilized as temporary quarters for the detachment. In the effort to salvage articles from the flames and convey them to safety all the men were frost bitten, and even the natives suffered severely pushing the salvaged gear by sled across to the blubber shed. Although in mid afternoon, a flag pole which had been erected as a wireless mast within five yards of the building could not be seen through the blinding snow. Articles were subsequently found scattered over the ice to a distance of nearly two miles.

"Following the fire the blubber shed was made as habitable as possible, wooden bunks erected and the cooking stove belonging to headquarters erected in place of the Bose Cone heater.

"Shortly after quarters were taken up in the blubber shed an incident occurred which might have proved fatal. When fixing up the cook stove various fittings could not be found as they were buried under several feet of snow, and therefore old fittings from the wreckage of the fire was used. On the night of February 26th the men were in bed, one of them, Constable Lee, was reading by candlelight when it was noticed that the light was growing dim, and was almost extinguished. Other members were asleep at this time. Feeling dizzy Constable Lee went to the stove and then feeling ill threw open the door and fell in a faint on the snow outside. The fall woke Corporal Michelson and Constable Anstead who were attempting to drag Constable Lee back into the building, when Corporal Michelson also sank down on to the floor in a stupor. Feeling as if he were about to do likewise Constable Anstead went outside and after a couple of minutes felt well enough to attend to the other men. The shed quickly cleared of the poisonous gas and in a few minutes the men were none the worse for their experience. The fire was immediately extinguished, and subsequently the proper fittings for the stove were found.

"Although February and March were intensely cold—the day succeeding the fire registering 55 degrees below zero—the men were comfortable in their temporary quarters, for although rather cramped one or more men were continually on patrol so that from the time of the fire until the arrival of the ship only 28 days were spent all together in the blubber shed."

The Eskimos who spent the winter with this detachment came from Greenland, and a passage in Corporal Michelson's report merits attention:—

"The two native families brought from Etah, North Greenland, for service with the detachment, have worked faithfully and intelligently throughout the year, and in spite of being separated from their tribe have appeared happy and contented. No case of sickness has occurred amongst the natives, their good health no doubt being due in part to their excellent standard of cleanliness and their greater understanding of the elementary laws of sanitation. In this respect so far as contact with a few families can be relied upon, these natives are far superior to those of Baffin Land.

"The natives have expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with their term of engagement both as to treatment and payment and were both ready to continue their service with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police."

During their period of isolation the members of this detachment made a number of patrols, and surveyed a portion of the coast line. Records deposited by Captain Sverdrup were found.

AID TO ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Before leaving the northeastern Arctic, mention may be made of the occasional services which our detachments are able to render to the cause of scientific research. In the season of 1923-24 members of the detachment at Pond's Inlet gathered about thirty specimens of vegetation, and about fifty specimens of insects, and in addition excavated two old Eskimo igloos. In his report Staff-Sergeant Joy says:—

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

"The first produced 167 specimens of Eskimos tools and pieces of worked bone, which were numbered consecutively and a record kept of the depth and location in the igloo each article was found. The second igloo I dug out with the assistance of Constable Must, which produced some 527 specimens, including several human skulls, most of them in first class condition; these were also numbered and recorded and the entire collection forwarded direct to the Museum, in compliance with the assistant commissioner's instructions."

The Chief of the Division of Anthropology in the Victoria Memorial Museum, in thanking me for the anthropological objects, described them as "magnificent material," and added:—

"The specimens are being cleaned by our preparator and form one of the most valuable accessions that the Division of Anthropology has received since I took charge of it in 1910. The care with which the collection was made is simply extraordinary and it would be difficult to find words of too great praise for the collection."

The Craig Harbour detachment has noticed remains of dwellings formerly inhabited by Eskimos, and some excavations have been made.

PORT BURWELL

Sergeant J. F. Wight spent a quiet winter at Port Burwell, the principal incident being a patrol in March to Georges river which involved about 300 miles of travel. One passage from Sergeant Wight's report may be quoted for the light it throws upon conditions in the north:—

"At 1 p.m. we reached a patch of scrub bush where we made tea. This is the most northerly wood growing on the Ungava coast and these are the first trees I have seen since coming north nearly four years ago."

CHESTERFIELD INLET

Our headquarters for the control of the northern portion of Hudson bay have been shifted from Churchill to Chesterfield Inlet. From this patrols are made south to Churchill, west to Baker Lake, and north to Fullerton; they probably soon will be pushed on to Repulse Bay. Police buildings are maintained at Fullerton and Baker Lake and have been visited. Corporal O. G. Petty, who spent some weeks at Fullerton in February and March, reports the scarcity of caribou which has been noticed in so many places in the north, and which is so ominous a sign. In March an Eskimo family whom he knew were carried out to sea and lost while hunting seal on a floe. Early in the year another family were carried out to sea in the same manner, but were saved by the floe drifting ashore.

THE ARCTIC SUB-DISTRICT

In his report for the six months ending June 30, 1924, Inspector S. T. Wood states that the suspected murder of Hik-tak by Komeuk, which was mentioned in the annual report for 1922, is under investigation by the Tree River detachment. He says:—

"A statement has been obtained from Hik-tak's son which is in the nature of strong circumstantial evidence against Komeuk. The latter and the wife of deceased are inland and will be interviewed on their return to the coast this spring."

Inspector Wood also mentions the supposed murder of Ook-pa-tow-yak by E-ter-goo-yak, near Baker Lake, which was reported upon in the annual report of 1923. The accused man at the time of writing was on Adelaide peninsula. One or two new cases are noted, one being thus outlined:—

"The abduction of native woman, Napnaikuk, by Eskimo Naofalik, winter 1922-23, is complained of by the husband of the woman. Inorajuk, the husband, of King William Island, with others went to meet a native trader near Lind Island. Here the accused Naofalik and members of his band took the woman by force. Naofalik and the woman are now

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

residing at Cambridge Bay. Constable Broekie is now on patrol to that place to locate and bring back the woman. It is feared that there will be much trouble and loss of life unless the police take immediate action."

Dealing with the prevalence of game during the winter of 1923-24 Inspector Wood says:—

"In Coronation gulf the almost total absence of caribou now for the second year in succession is causing great hardship among the Eskimo, many cases of actual starvation being reported. Since the Eskimo depend on the caribou entirely for all clothing, bedding, summer shelters and various implements and also at certain seasons for their entire food supply, the seriousness of the situation is apparent. The establishment of trading posts in the routes of the bi-annual migration of the caribou to and from the northern islands, Victoria island in particular, has caused the caribou to go elsewhere, in fact reports show that caribou are increasing in the areas east and west of Coronation gulf. . . .

"From reliable information lately received it would appear advisable to extend the Backs River Preserve to the eastward to include the area from Chesterfield inlet north and west to include Boothia and Melville peninsulas and several islands north of that area. The area is described as being ideal for caribou, muskox, in fact all game and for the natives. It is essential that neither trading posts nor white trappers be allowed therein. Several traders and white trappers are headed for Boothia Peninsula this summer."

He adds that white trappers along the coast did badly. With regard to the Eskimos and Indians he says:—

"There has been no sickness with the exception of an epidemic of la grippe this spring which caught natives and whites alike everywhere.

"Cases of death by starvation are reported from Coronation gulf among the natives owing to absence of caribou. Among the western Eskimo the births have exceeded the number of deaths by a good margin."

One remark is:—

"Mr. T. Gordon, trader at Demarcation Point, just across the boundary, brought 150 head of reindeer from Point Barrow last fall, and these are now located near his post. They are doing well. A United States Government school and reindeer station is to be opened in that vicinity."

Active patrolling took place in this district, over 4,000 miles being traversed. On one patrol, made by Inspector Wood from Herschel Island to Aklavik in February, a temperature of 65° below zero was encountered; Inspector Wood's remarks are:—

"There was nothing unusual to report on the patrol except the exceptionally cold weather, which was hard on the dogs, affecting their lungs, and making them bleed at the mouth. The weather was the coldest I have experienced here in five years and is unusual for this section."

THE MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT

The Mackenzie River sub-district was the scene of much travel, inspection trips and long patrols by officers, escort work with the Indian agent paying treaty money, and patrols by non-commissioned officers and constables accounting for a mileage of about 11,500; of this much was by steamboats and motor launches, a good deal by canoes, and about two thousand miles by dog teams. Inspector G. F. Fletcher, the Officer Commanding the sub-district, made two tours of inspection, one in the winter and one in the summer. Inspector H. L. Fraser made two journeys in the summer, the first from the sub-district headquarters at Fort Smith to Rae, and the second from Fort Smith post to Rae towards Great Bear lake along the chain of rivers and small lakes to a body of water described on the map as Lac Ste. Croix, but known to the Indians as lake Simitu, the meaning of the word being "lake of my net"; the object of this patrol was to establish a cache of provisions to facilitate a journey to Great Bear lake which is in contemplation, with the idea of ascertaining whether the coast of Coronation gulf may be accessible by this route. Inspector Fletcher's

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

winter inspection, which was all performed with dog-teams, amounted to 1,128 miles; his summer inspection, which was principally done by steamboat, accounted for 1,982 miles; Inspector Fraser's two summer trips were of 1,074 and 1,414 miles respectively.

Inspector Fletcher's winter trip began on January 8 and ended on April 10. His account of conditions is in part as follows:—

"I found the Indians in very good circumstances, there being very little sickness and no destitution. The fur catch this year has been very fair, with a great number of mink caught, especially round the Slave River and Fort Resolution. Trappers were warned to stop trapping on the new Game Reserve on the Slave river. . . . The caribou have been farther west this year than they have been for several years, and as a consequence caribou meat has been fairly plentiful in the forts.

"Reports from Fort Rae and the east end of Great Slave lake state that there are practically no white foxes this year; great numbers were caught in this section last year, but this year they seem to have disappeared. Around Resolution itself, between Little Buffalo and Artillery lake, there are 29 white trappers. These white trappers are increasing in number every year, and their presence adds greatly to our work. There is no mining or development work being done in the North West Territories this winter; all companies have closed down, temporarily at least. I heard of no trouble between the Indians and white trappers, and I think that the setting aside of game reserves in which only Indians are allowed to trap will greatly lessen the chances of any friction between white and Indian....

"Our detachments have been kept very busy patrolling all winter, and the new detachments to be opened this year will enable us to more thoroughly cover the country in winter than we have been able to do with our present detachments. I have an exceedingly fine lot of winter travellers on my detachments at present; they can make the mileage and also look after themselves and dogs."

Inspector Fletcher's summer trip lasted from June 24 to July 20. In his report he gives interesting particulars of the several posts upon the Mackenzie, including the following note upon the Liard region:—

"The Liard river country is filling up quickly with white trappers and prospectors; it is one of the best fur producing countries in the north, a large number of marten being taken by trappers last season; marten is, of course, the highest priced fur that is taken in any numbers. There have been rumours for years of placer gold up the Liard and South Nahanni rivers—the Nahanni is a tributary of the Liard—and prospectors are working in that country and seem to thoroughly believe in the possibility of a big strike of placer gold at any time; there have been several small local rushes, but they have not amounted to anything.

"Patrols are made to Forts Liard and Nelson every year by our detachment at Fort Simpson, and trappers are visited as frequently as possible during the winter. Trappers have got into the habit of looking for these police patrols in winter, and undoubtedly experience a greater feeling of security in their isolation owing to the fact that they know that our patrols will be along. I have heard trappers tell strangers who inquired if they were not taking big chances in living so far away from settlements, that they were all right as the police patrols visited them to see how they were getting along. I hope with our increased strength to be able to pay more attention than has been possible in the past to this feature of our work in the North, which I think you will agree with me is a very useful and important one."

Inspector Eames was left at Norman, where he is to command the detachment. Inspector Fletcher remarking that the presence of a Justice of the Peace will be an advantage. At Good Hope another new detachment was established, a site being procured and the necessary buildings erected.

Inspector Fraser's earlier patrol was for the purpose of establishing the new detachment at Rae. Leaving Fort Smith on June 24, he travelled by steamer to Resolution, arriving there on June 25, and, leaving the steamer, made his way by motor launch across the Great Slave lake and up the North arm to Rae, where he selected a site on one of the three small islands on which the present settlement is situated, and made a beginning with the erection of the buildings. Early in July the annual gathering of Indians took place, entries in Inspector Fraser's diary being:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

"2nd July. Blowing hard all day, so the *Liard River* would not be able to travel. Many more Indians arrived to-day. The Indians here use very narrow canoes, and seem to travel in any weather, and it is wonderful that they are not upset. It is very noticeable that the Indians coming from the south of the fort are very much more prosperous than those from the direction of the Barren Lands; the women and children of the former are quite well dressed, those of the latter are very dirty and almost in rags.

"3rd July. 71 canoes, packed with Indians, arrived from the head of the lake this morning. They came in one large flotilla, and, with small square sails spread on most of the canoes, and the square striped blankets in lieu of sails on others, their paddles flashing in the sunlight, they made an impressive showing. As they neared the fort they fired off guns, and Indians on shore replied. These Indians were mainly from the Martin Lake district, though some of them were from as far as the shore of the Great Bear Lake."

On his second visit Inspector Fraser travelled to Rae by steamer and motor launch as before, and left Rae on August 6 by canoe, returning on August 17, after traversing 318 miles by river and lake. As this patrol was made in a little-frequented part of the country, somewhat extended extracts from Inspector Fraser's general report will be found in Appendix A.

In addition to these long journeys, numerous patrols were made in the sub-district, more than 25 in all. One of these, made by Corporal F. Cook from Fitzgerald to the Lady Grey Lake district, on the edge of the Barrens, gave rise to some remarks by the non-commissioned officer making it upon game preservation:—

"The Indians who live in this part of the country are known as 'Caribou Eaters'. They consist of twelve families; I saw every family except one, and this family had recently been visited by some of the other Indians. They are all in good health, and have lots of meat and also a good fur catch. These Indians only come into the fort once a year for treaty, staying on their hunting grounds the rest of the time. I learned from the Indians that the caribou had come in in larger numbers than usual, and, contrary to custom, came from the northeast side, their usual route being from the northwest. They were there in large numbers when the patrol was out about 100 miles from Fitzgerald, but as travel is chiefly on the lakes, although we saw a great many tracks, we only actually saw 24 head as the caribou do not stay on the lakes, but stay in the bush. I was able to make clear to these people the importance of the protection of caribou. The Indians admitted that they can see themselves that the caribou are not as numerous as in the past, but claimed that occasionally it was necessary to kill female caribou in the summer time for clothing, and though they generally used all the meat from these animals it sometimes happened that out on the Barrens, where they have little means of transport, they had to leave a few carcasses. They promised that they would themselves do their best not to kill when not in need of food or clothing. The caribou have been plentiful in the Lady Grey Lake district this year."

Another remark by him is:—

"The majority of trappers will not bother trying to trap skunk owing to the low price the pelt fetches, and the unpleasant job of skinning them. As they are certainly increasing in this country, it might be a good thing if a bounty were placed on them to encourage the trapping of them."

Disputes between trappers caused several patrols; in one of these the constable making it did some clever tracking, and in another two men were found living in cabins fifty yards apart, on bad terms with each other, though dwelling in a very lonely place.

WINTER JOURNEY FROM EDMONTON TO HERSCHEL ISLAND

The usual patrols were carried out in the portions of G Division (Northern Alberta and the Northwest Territories) south of the Arctic and Mackenzie river sub-divisions. Of these the most noteworthy was a journey performed by Sergeant H. Thorne from Edmonton to Herschel Island. This was in connection with the trial of the two Eskimos, Alikomiak and Tatamigana; the decision not to interfere with the death sentences was taken at a date when summer travel had ended and the winter trails on the Mackenzie river were not yet practicable.

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

so that a journey by a circuitous route was necessary. Sergeant Thorne left Edmonton on October 5, proceeding by Vancouver and Seattle to Alaska. On arrival at Fairbanks, in that territory, he was greatly delayed by unseasonable weather, there being neither snow, ice, boats nor any other means of travel. On November 7 he reached Circle, and after further delays there he travelled by dog-team to Fort Yukon by Birch Creek, covering the 150 miles in a little over two days, and arriving on November 18. He left Fort Yukon on November 20, arrived at Rampart House on November 26, and from there proceeded to Herschel Island, arriving at 2.15 p.m. on December 6. He remained at Herschel Island until February 19, and then returned by the same route, arriving in Edmonton on April 3, 1924. The time consumed in actual travelling was 75 days, and the total distance traversed was 7,493 miles, of which 3,800 were by steamship, 2,398 by rail, 1,025 by dog-train and 270 by horse stage.

UPPER LIARD RIVER PATROL

An interesting episode was Inspector T. V. S. Wunsch's patrol in northern British Columbia in connection with the suspected murder of an Indian lad named Wasetla, or Atol, who was known to the whites as Mocassin. This affair, which took place on the upper Liard river, in a remote region difficult of access, was the outcome of fears of witchcraft entertained by nomadic Indians of a primitive type; it is the opinion of the few white men who live in the vicinity that many cruelties have been perpetrated because of this superstition. Atol came to his death in March, 1923, at Thirty-mile bar on the Liard river, and in September of that year a white man living at Liard communicated to Mr. W. Scott Simpson, Indian agent for the Stikine Agency, his suspicions that there had been foul play. In November, 1923, Superintendent J. H. McMullen, of the Provincial Police Department, asked if the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were in a position to investigate the matter. After some consideration, for it was uncertain at first whether the scene of the death could best be reached from Edmonton, from the Yukon, or from the sea-coast, it was decided to enter the country by the last-mentioned route, and in June, 1924, Inspector Wunsch and two constables travelled from Vancouver to Wrangel, Alaska, ascended the Stikine river to Telegraph Creek, and then travelled, by canoe and on foot, by Dease lake to the headwaters of the Liard. The Indians were recalcitrant, but after patient work Atol's body was discovered and disinterred, and admissions were secured which point to murder in a cruel form. An elderly Indian named Loot fell ill and died, and his family suspected the deceased of having bewitched him; at the instigation of an Indian named Big Alee, who himself about that time killed four of his dogs under the belief that they were guilty of witchcraft, the wretched Atol, who was a youth of about 18, was tied up and left on the ice to freeze, the person actually committing the deed being Edie Loot, daughter of the sick man and wife of an Indian named Pea Ell. Another daughter of the sick man, Lucy Loot, was absent from the camp; on her return she braved the anger of the others and released Atol, who had been lying tied up for six days, and tried to revive him, but he was badly frozen, and died. Five Indians, Edie, Big Alee, and three men of the Loot family, Dan, Clem, and Jimmy, were arrested and charged with murder. They were brought out and lodged in Oakalla jail; the further proceedings are in the hands of the provincial authorities.

Inspector Wunsch's journey was performed with celerity. His party left Vancouver on June 14, arrived at and departed from Wrangell on June 17, and

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

arrived at Telegraph Creek on June 19. From there they went on foot to the head of Dease lake, arriving on June 27, and picking up there a canoe which had been sent for them. They then made their way by water to Liard, incidentally visiting the Indians and prospectors in the vicinity of their route, and arrived on July 19. Inspector Wunsch's report in part is as follows:—

"There were about forty Indians in the post and I made inquiries amongst them. A man named Big Alec, who had originally stated to the Hudson's Bay Company Post Manager that Mocassin had been killed, refused to substantiate his complaint, and told me that he had been misunderstood.

"The Indians were annoyed that we did not leave with the agent, and told me that we were making trouble for nothing. There have been no police in this district since 1898 when Inspector Moodie took a patrol of the North West Mounted Police through to the Yukon.

"I made inquiries as to what Indians had been camped at Thirty-mile Bar during the winter of 1922-23, where the murder had been reported. I met with great opposition and on one occasion was fired at from the vicinity of the Indian camp. . . .

"On July 30, I got hold of an Indian girl, Lucy Loot, who told me she had seen Mocassin lying with his hands and feet tied, on the frozen river at Thirty-mile Bar. She had untied him and lit a fire, but he died the same day. Her half-sister, Edie, wife of Pea Ell, had told her that she had personally tied up this man for witching old Loot who had just died. She refused to assist Lucy in her attempts to save Mocassin's life, and her three brothers, Dan, Jimmy and Clem, also told her to leave him alone. Lucy did not know where the body had been buried, but she thought they had dug a hole in the ground near the camp. (I had previously been told by the Indians that they cut a hole in the ice and buried him in the river.)

"The whole Loot family had left Liard the day previously and gone in a boat down the Liard river towards Thirty-mile Bar. I at once went after them with the two constables and a white trapper, Fred Allen, who offered to accompany me as a guide. (I took him as a witness if we found the body.)

"We found the three Loot boys at Twenty-mile Bar, but Edie had gone with her husband into the woods. I sent Constable Neville after her, and myself with Constable Martin went on to Thirty-mile Bar to search for the grave of Mocassin.

"In the afternoon of July 31, I came across a hole where wolves had been digging and been stopped by boards. There was a rude cross of wood stuck near, so we disinterred the body of a man in an advanced state of decomposition. He had been buried after being frozen with his knees under his chin. His hands and feet were not tied, but were frozen together as though the rope had been removed after death.

"While we were at work Clem Loot and another Indian, Charlie McDonald, came down the river in a canoe, and at once pulled into the bank and came running over to where we were. Clem was greatly agitated and said 'Who tell you Mocassin buried here?'

"I returned to Twenty-mile Bar and next day Constable Neville arrived; he had left Edie and her husband at Twelve-mile Bar. I instructed all the Loot family to return with me to Liard at once as I was going to hold an investigation. I did not arrest any of them as I had no interpreter to explain the charge.

"On August 4, Constable Neville arrested Edie, Dan, Jimmy and Clem Loot, and they appeared before me the same day for a preliminary inquiry. I committed them for trial.

"They all made statements involving Big Alec, so Constable Neville arrested him on August 8, and after a preliminary enquiry I committed him also."

Inspector Wunsch then returned with his prisoners, leaving Liard on August 26, ascending the streams flowing out of Dease lake. He says:—

"On September 9, we went in the Hudson's Bay Company motor boat to the head of the lake. I there learned that some prospectors had gone out in front of us with wild tales of our fighting with the Indians. I thought these very exaggerated reports might get into the newspapers before the Commissioner received any information, so therefore left the two constables to bring the prisoners along the seventy-five-mile trail to Telegraph Creek while I went on ahead. I left the head of the lake at 10 a.m. on September 10, and reached Telegraph Creek at 8 p.m. the next day."

Telegraph Creek was left on September 28, and the party reached Vancouver on October 9. The total mileage was 2,540, of which 1,470 was by steamer, 320 by motor launch, 250 on foot, and 500 by canoe and scow.

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

Owing to the nature of the case, some curious incidents occurred. On July 23, Inspector Wunsch noted that all the white men of the region were certain that much cruelty was due to the Indians' belief in witchcraft, and added:—

"It seems that someone discovers that another is possessed of an evil spirit, or a witch. That unfortunate person is at once tied by his, or her, hands and feet and left for varying periods, until the witch has departed. If this happens during the winter death often occurs. Mocassin was supposed to have witched old Loot, and was therefore tied up for six days, dying at the end of that time from exposure.

"This district is rotten with witchcraft. I have myself seen a girl, Madeline, who was tied up for a witch, and is now a cripple; her left arm and one foot are both useless. Also a young boy, Seagull, whose mother cut off the tip of his ear when told by the other Indians that he was witching his little brother who was sick.

"The following incident may appear ludicrous, but will give an idea of the state of these Indians' minds. The day after we arrived an Indian named Little Jimmy came into our cabin and proceeded to 'witch' our arms. When he thought he was unobserved he revolved slowly on one foot in front of the rifle rack, and then solemnly touched each gun in turn. (I took great care to prove that the 'witchcraft' had had no effect that evening when I shot with all the Indians at a rock in the river about 800 yards distant. Our service rifles easily outclassed their 30-30's, which are not intended for long ranges.)"

Another remark of his is:—

"I have heard since that they all thought Mocassin spoke to me when we disinterred him."

The Loot family belong to the Tinnch subdivision of Indians; Big Alec is a Mackenzie river Indian who speaks Cree. It was necessary at the preliminary hearing held by Inspector Wunsch to have one interpreter for the Loot family and another for Big Alec. As throwing light upon these people's frame of mind, the evidence given by Jimmy Loot at the preliminary hearing may be quoted:—

"Jimmy Loot stated on oath:—

"'Big Alec tell me three times tie Mocassin. He say Mocassin witch, kill my father; bad for Big Alec too. Big Alec say good thing if Mocassin dead. My sister Edie tell me she tie Mocassin because Big Alec tell her tie him for witch. I see Big Alec kill four his own dogs, two pups and two big dogs. Every night he kill one. He put string round dog neck. He tell me he dream witch, kill dog because he feel sick. Then feel better so kill all dog. He say Mocassin witch, burn him when he dead.'"

OTHER PATROLS IN NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

In addition to this journey, between fifteen and twenty patrols were undertaken in northern British Columbia, most of these having either Prince George or Telkwa as their base. Sergeant H. E. Taylor made two rather long trips in company with the Indian agents concerned, one from Fort Fraser south to the Kluskus district in June, and the other in September from Fort George north to the Fort Grahame district. The first of these, which involved traversing 448 miles, 221 of which were by pack-train, took our men into a portion of a wide stretch of difficult country, extending to the coast, which hitherto has had little supervision of any kind; they went to the Kluskus Indian reserve, returning by another route. At Kluskus they encountered a gathering of Indians of the region. Sergeant Taylor's report includes the following paragraphs:—

"This is the only opportunity throughout the whole year for a patrol to get in touch with all the Indians of this district. They are scattered on their trap lines all winter, and all summer they go to the hay meadows and camp there, and visit the lakes and catch and smoke fish. Indians living a distance of 60 miles both east and west had come to Kluskus for the week.

"There are no peace officers, game wardens or fire rangers throughout this district.

"We remained at Kluskus on June 3, and the Indian agent adjusted various tribal complaints, and presided over the election of a new chief for the Kluskus band. At the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

agent's request I attended the meeting of all the Indians and addressed them on the need of law observance, and the necessity of strictly obeying the game and fire ordinances.

"The only means of livelihood for these Indians is trapping in winter, and putting up hay and raising horses and cattle. They are too far from settlements to get any tie contracts or lumber or road work, and have to depend entirely upon the natural resources of their own district. Despite this, one or two of them have bank accounts and are very well fixed.

"This was the first occasion that a police patrol has been made through from the Fort Fraser end, and was also the first occasion on which a police patrol had been able to get in touch with so many Indians of the district at the same time.

An effort to compose a dispute as to trapping grounds between two Indian tribes marked this visit.

Sergeant Taylor's other patrol took him into the headwaters of the Peace river, the route followed taking them to McLeod lake, down the Parsnip river to Finlay forks, and up the Finlay river to Fort Grahame. Many prospectors were seen, and white trappers have entered the country and are encroaching upon the territory needed by the Indians for their subsistence; many of these are foreigners, and in the absence of surveillance are reported to show little respect for law. "There are no police officers, game wardens, justices or officials of any kind," Sergeant Taylor remarks, "nearer than Prince George or Hudson's Hope, which are 200 and 300 miles from the trapping grounds." He adds:—

"A recent amendment to the British Columbia game laws provides that no aliens shall be granted trapping licenses. As a result of this, there has been a rush of applications for naturalization papers. Some of the aliens have obtained trapping licenses despite the new regulation, and the remainder are trapping without licenses pending the outcome of their applications for citizenship.

"There are at present too many trappers in the district to allow of any conservation of fur. Those qualified to express an opinion, state that the defining and curtailing of trapping areas, and the cessation of indiscriminate issuing of trapping licenses, is the only solution of the problem."

A newspaper report that the Fort Grahame Indians were rapidly dying off with leprosy was found to be unfounded.

The friction between white trappers and Indians, the undesirable nature of some of the trappers, and the possibility of the existence of illicit trade in liquor, caused Colonel G. S. Pragnell, Inspector of Indian Agencies, who was one of the party, to urge the stationing of a police detachment at Fort Grahame.

Corporal T. C. Bruce made a patrol of 637 miles from Telkwa west to Hazelton and then to Fort Babine and Stuart Lake. This was also made in company with Colonel Pragnell, and the Indian agents concerned, and the party attended the annual gathering of the Indians at Hogwilget. Here also the Indians have grievances regarding trapping and fishing. Two paragraphs in Corporal Bruce's report are:—

"The Babine Indians struck me as being very poor navigators, and they are very much afraid of the water, and will not put out if it is at all windy; there is always a breeze on this lake. Although there have been Indians around Babine Lake for many many years they do not know what a sail is, and it is only in recent years that they have been using gasoline-propelled boats; formerly they used dug-outs.

"Whilst at Stuart Lake portage, one of the Indians accompanying us, who is suffering from tuberculosis, had a pretty bad attack, and Constable Woodman, who holds a St. John's Ambulance Association certificate, sat up all night with him, applying hot plasters and administering to his comfort."

TICKET OF LEAVE ACT

It will be noted when comparing the following figures of work in connection with the Ticket of Leave Act with those for last year, that there were five fewer releases on parole, twelve more forfeitures and revocations, and one hundred and twenty-nine fewer sentences completed on parole.

Report for period September 30, 1923-September 30, 1924—

Released on ticket of leave from penitentiaries.....	583	
Released on ticket of leave from prisons, gaols and reformatories.....	575	
		1,158
Licenses revoked.....	30	
Licenses forfeited.....	36	
Sentences completed on ticket of leave.....	1,080	
Licenses made unconditional.....	66	
		1,212

From 1899 to September 30, 1924—

Released on ticket of leave from penitentiaries.....	8,103	
Released on ticket of leave from prisons, gaols and reformatories.....	9,251	
		17,354
Licenses revoked.....	573	
Licenses forfeited.....	413	
Sentences completed on ticket of leave.....	15,591	
Sentences not yet completed.....	777	
		17,354

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

The Finger Print Section, as in the past, continues to assist all police forces throughout Canada and the United States, in the matter of making identifications by finger prints, and furnishing criminal records of those awaiting trial, together with advising the various police departments of any additional convictions against criminals who have passed through their hands.

This entails considerable clerical work, and as the number of criminals and finger prints increases so will the work increase, and the personnel of the section must necessarily grow to meet the demands.

The figures for the past year, given below, again shows an increase of over a thousand cases.

Month	Finger-prints received	Identifications made	Parole violators located	Escapes located	Photo-negatives received	Photo-prints made	Photo-graphs received
1923							
October.....	1,588	217	1	1	52	176	216
November.....	1,682	213	6	1	67	201	293
December.....	1,533	157	1	1	100	300	212
1924							
January.....	1,808	197	11	1	60	180	470
February.....	1,623	196	1	3	61	183	286
March.....	1,947	192	2		95	285	259
April.....	1,742	187	2	1	54	162	248
May.....	1,458	175	2	1	44	132	317
June.....	1,781	175	1	3	77	221	203
July.....	1,740	223	6	1	54	162	270
August.....	1,727	226	3		74	222	293
September.....	1,515	181		1	33	99	260
	20,144	2,309	36	14	771	2,303	3,307

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

The following table gives a resumé of the work of the section to date:—
FINGER Print Records received and Identifications made from January, 1911, to
September 30, 1924

Year	Records	Identifications
1911	5,554	145
1912	4,418	227
1913	6,510	359
1914	8,475	581
1915	9,330	756
1916	8,009	629
1917	7,079	612
1918	8,941	670
1919	11,306	1,004
1920	12,591	1,372
1921	17,346	1,906
1922 (Nine months to September)	13,022	1,499
1923 (1-10-22 to 30-9-1923).....	18,788	2,297
1924 (1-10-23 to 30-9-1924).....	20,144	2,309
	151,513	14,366

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements—

Engaged Constables (three years).....	79
Engaged Special Constables.....	34
Re-engaged after leaving.....	24
Deserters rejoined.....	4

Total increase..... 141

Discharge through death, expiration of service, invalided, etc..... 269

Total decrease for the year 1924..... 128

Discharged—

Reg. No.	3845	Corporal Smith, R. P.
"	6867	Constable Templeton, G. E.
"	8308	Constable Bennett, C.
"	8345	Constable Clayton, W. J.
"	8602	Constable Cook, W.
"	9140	Constable McVeigh, J.
"	9637	Constable Teske, N. V.
"	9722	Constable Howe, W. E.
"	9937	Constable Stuart, C.
"	10027	Constable Coristine, V. L.
"	10068	Constable Dunne, P.A.

Petitioned—

Reg. No.	9030	Sergeant-Major Argue, R.
"	2432	Staff-Sergeant Jackson, W. C.
"	3379	Staff-Sergeant Reichert, E.
"	3807	Staff-Sergeant Brewer, T. R.
"	2641	Sergeant McLaren, N. D.
"	2858	Sergeant Browning, J. T.
"	3149	Sergeant Cutting, P.
"	3217	Sergeant Brinkworth, G. W.
"	3613	Sergeant Pedley, A.
"	4217	Sergeant Conway, P. R.
"	4663	Sergeant Bullock, W.

OFFICERS

Appointed Assistant-Surgeon—

P. E. Doyle, M.D.

Retired to pension—

Inspector G. W. Currier.

In addition, during the year Assistant Commissioner T. A. Wroughton went on leave pending retirement to pension. Assistant Commissioner Wroughton had been in the force since 1887, thus having thirty-seven years of service to his credit.

Inspector Currier also joined the force in 1887 and was an officer of much experience.

HEALTH

The reports of the principal and other medical officers show that the general health has been satisfactory, and the sanitary conditions of the barracks good.

It is with great regret that I chronicle the deaths of eleven non-commissioned officers and constables.

After the date of the closing of this report word was received of the drowning in the Arctic on August 26, 1924, of Reg. No. 9791 Constable Ian Mor MacDonald. This young constable was a member of the detachment at Herschel Island and had been sent on duty to Baillie Island and Simpson Bay in a coasting schooner. He disappeared from the vessel on the return voyage, having apparently fallen overboard. He was a particularly fine young man, of great promise.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

During the year an active interest has been taken in first aid work, and classes have been held at Ottawa, Regina and Vancouver.

The following awards were made during the year to members of the force:—

Certificates—Regina..	37
Vancouver..	17
Ottawa..	11
Total..	65

In addition a number of instructor's certificates, vouchers, medallions, and other acknowledgments of proficiency have been won. At present 171 members of the force hold first aid certificates. The force has been very successful in the various competitions held throughout the Dominion, the Shaughnessy eastern and western trophies having been won, as well as ten or eleven other distinctions.

First aid classes will be held during the coming year wherever possible.

HORSES

The health of the horses generally has been good. The casualties have been:—

Cast and sold.....	92
Died.....	3
Destroyed.....	13
Lost.....	2
	110

TRANSPORT

Our motor transport, with the exception of the motor-cycles, is in good working order. The motor-cycles, as I reported last year, have proved costly to repair, and will be replaced by Ford cars as the service demands.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

BUILDINGS

As noted elsewhere in this report, the new detachment buildings at Providence, Rae and Good Hope have been erected, as also have been the new detachment building at Dundas Harbour and the sub-detachment post at Kane Basin.

At Ottawa certain buildings at Rockcliffe have been handed over to us by the Department of National Defence. These have proved useful and comfortable for summer use. As it is the intention of that department ultimately to sell the property on which they are situated, it is useless to embark upon permanent repairs to them. The quarters at Lansdowne Park are uncomfortable and the annual exodus to make way for the Central Canada exhibition is most inconvenient. In addition these quarters are expensive.

Our buildings elsewhere are in good repair.

CLOTHING

The supply and quality of clothing have been satisfactory.

FORAGE

The supply of forage has been satisfactory and the quality good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A

CONTROL OF THE NORTHERN REGIONS

As the number of our posts in Northern Canada increases, members of the force constantly are engaged in arduous journeys, and in many of these noteworthy incidents occur, through the natural difficulties of travel, the interest attaching to passing through little known regions, or the strange superstitions encountered by those who come into close contact with natives in their primitive state. It is difficult to incorporate all of these reports in the body of the report, but it has seemed advisable to publish extracts from some of them in this appendix.

KILLING OF THREE ESKIMOS AT HOME BAY

Notices have appeared in the annual reports of 1922 and 1923 of a dreadful occurrence at a place variously known as Kiveetung, Kingnitung, Kivetuk, Kevetuk, Kevetoo, or Kivitoo, at Home Bay, on the east coast of Baffin island. They were in brief that a native headman named Neakoteah or Neakuteuk, having become insane, partly through brooding on religion, terrorized the little community, caused two Eskimos named Munyeuk or Mungeuk and Seeming or Semik (spelled Lemik in the report of 1923) to be put to death, and finally was shot by one Kidlappik when about to strike a woman with a hammer. The affair was investigated in March and April, 1924, by a patrol from Pangnirtung Detachment and depositions taken from twelve of the natives concerned, including Kidlappik, who killed Neakoteah, and Kowtuk and Kedluk, the slayers of Mungeuk and Seeming. The information in the former reports proved to be substantially correct, and Inspector Wilcox has made the following report and recommendation:—

“It will also be seen that the murderers Kowtuk, Kedluk, and Kidlappik frankly admit their respective parts in the killing of Mungeuk, Seeming and Neakoteah. In the case of Kowtuk and Kedluk, their crimes appear to have been committed at a time when all the inhabitants of the village were in a state of excitement bordering on insanity, with their passions fired to the point of committing any act suggested by Neakoteah, who was apparently insane and had imbued the community with the idea that he was Almighty God and Jesus Christ, and possessed the power to do them good or evil. There is no doubt that, had he suggested it before they became frightened for their own lives they would have annihilated the entire settlement on his command.

“With the case of Kidlappik in the murder of Neakoteah this would appear to the primitive-minded Eskimos as the natural sequence to the other events, and justifiable from the fact that they had no other means of freeing the community of such a menace to its existence. Kidlappik appears to be the only person who partially resented the dictations of Neakoteah, and for this reason he would, most probably and naturally, be the next victim.

“Considering the circumstances under which these crimes were committed, they do not warrant the murderer being formally charged and tried, thereby incurring the enormous expense of bringing a Court into this country to dispose of the cases, and I would therefore respectfully recommend that no further action be taken in the matter.

“The perpetrators have been made aware of the seriousness of their crimes, and have been instructed what to do in such a case should occasion arise in the future.”

The investigation was made by Corporal F. McInnes, who with Constable W. B. MacGregor travelled for that purpose from Pangnirtung Detachment to Kevetuk. The journey was begun on February 29, 1924, and was not completed until April 15, a period of 47 days elapsing, and the total distance

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

traversed being about 510 miles; the travelling was difficult at times, the route, up Pangnirtung fiord, across the Penny Highlands, and down to the east coast of Batlin island near Broughton island, including the ascent of frozen waterfalls and the dragging of sleds across ice and snow made almost impassable by the sand blown over it by the terrific gales which prevail there. A good deal of time was compulsorily spent at sundry native settlements. An interesting feature of the investigation was that Constable MacGregor was able to act as translator.

The details of the series of tragedies are repulsive and painful. Neakoteah was the manager of the local post of a fur trading company, and as such was the recognized leader of the little community, which comprised ten families and from 35 to 40 individuals. He had been considered deranged for some time, but his aberrations first became dangerous at a dance on Christmas Day, 1921, when he announced that he was Jesus, and performed sundry grotesque ceremonies. His madness grew, and there ensued a season of terror, at once absurd and horrible, which all but overthrew the reason of the others, and which did not end until Kidlappik shot him in what may fairly be regarded as self-defence. The stories of miraculous happenings, which were glanced at in the annual report of 1923, illustrate at once the credulity of these particular savages, and the ease with which marvellous tales can be propagated. The first person murdered was a blind man named Mungeuk; Neakoteah undertook to make him see, and when his effort failed ordered the two natives Kowtuk and Kedluk, whom he had appointed his "policemen," to take him out and stab him. The story that the other victim, Seeming, though illiterate, had been able to read and write when under the madman's influence proves to be a confusion with other incidents. After the killing of Neakoteah the excitement of the Eskimos ran very high and several experienced hallucinations, some of them in their depositions affirming that when the water was heated to wash his body the lamp sung a song, and that music was heard in the air above; on the other hand Kidlappik, who seems to have been the strongest-minded of the natives, merely described the widow and others as dancing frantically about Neakoteah's body to bring him back to life, and as failing.

The story of the first murder as told by the onlookers is very grim. One of the statements says:—

"Kowtuk and Kedluk said nothing but each grabbed Mungeuk's arms and took him outside on the ice.

"Whilst Kowtuk and Kedluk were outside killing Mungeuk, Neakoteah told the natives to sing and wave their arms. Soon Kowtuk and Kedluk came back. Neakoteah said to Kowtuk, 'Show me the knife.' Kowtuk held the knife up in the air, and I saw it was covered with blood."

The killing of Seeming was very cruel, as he was merely wounded, and slowly froze to death. Neakoteah, towards the end ordering that he be stripped of his clothing. One passage in the statement of Nohoyalveeng, one of the men of the village, narrates how Seeming after being wounded complained that he was freezing and proceeds: "I placed Seeming's hands inside my artigee (hood) to warm them, as I loved Seeming." Yet he obeyed the madman, pushing the wretched man out on the ice, and helping to tear his clothes off.

Corporal McInnes' general report on the investigation is of much interest and may be quoted in part. He says:—

"The statements in connection with this investigation, twelve in number, were taken by me through the interpreter, Constable MacGregor, and considerable credit is due him for the efficient manner in which the interpretation was carried out, considering the fact that Constable MacGregor has only been in the country, in direct contact with the natives, for two years, and that their agglutinative and complex language is very difficult for a white man to converse in, also a difference in dialect and words in use, between Pond Inlet, Cumberland

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

Gulf and Kevetuk was met with. And as the murders occurred in the winter of 1921-22 (from Christmas, 1921 to January, 1922) much of the detail has been forgotten. The natives are wholly incapable of relating a story straightforwardly, from beginning to end (each event consecutively) but wander backwards and forwards in the course of narration, as each event is recalled to memory, forming a conglomerate mass of chaotic words, with no specifically marked division or distinction of time. Upon being confronted with a calendar of the years 1921 and 1922, they were embarrassed and disclaimed all knowledge of connecting time by such means; in fact some of the natives were most uncertain whether certain leading events in the murders occurred during the day or night-time, and preferred to evade giving a definite answer, or replied that they had now forgotten. Although it is possible that such is the case, owing to the excitement at the time of the murders, also loss of sleep on many consecutive nights, whilst Neakoteah was preaching to them, etc. The Kevetuk Eskimos have neither concentrative powers, nor ability to pursue a logical train of thought, being easily diverted into another channel, and when brought back to the subject in hand, are quite at a loss of both thought and speech for some considerable time, before again picking up the detail, whilst others sit with a vacant stare on their countenance, vainly endeavouring to recollect some of the salient features of the events that transpired."

After explaining Neakoteah's position in the community and remarking that for some years he had been considered to be deranged, Corporal McInnes adds:—

"So childish is the average native mind, that although I instructed them (the Kevetukmiut) through Constable M. Greer what to do in case of any further trouble cropping up, it would not be surprising if a similar scene were enacted at a future date. All that it needs is a master mind to start it off, as the natives in spite of their professing deep religious belief, are in much the same state of mind at present as they were when the murders occurred. The Kevetukmiut are looked upon with distrust generally by the Eskimos of Cumberland Gulf district, and elsewhere, although they are related by marriage, and kinship ties to the other tribes.

"It is customary at the completion of a dance, when the excitement of same is still fresh in their minds, to immediately close the merriment, by all joining in singing a hymn from the Psalm book, written in Eskimo script, as a finale; so much for their misbegotten idea of Christianity, and the application and fitness of things spiritual. This above-mentioned scene we witnessed at Kevetuk, accepting it as an endeavour on the natives part of impressing upon us their firm belief in religion."

After some remarks upon the sexual morals of this tribe, which are very low, Corporal McInnes says:—

"Many of the old Shamanistic performances of earlier days have been paralleled, and are brought to light, as being insidiously woven into the proceedings during the time before the murders, and also afterwards; in fact after Neakoteah's death the natives made a vain effort to bring him back to life again, by the simple expedient of singing, and invoking supernatural aid, also endeavouring to impart their own vigour and life into Neakoteah's corpse by licking the face and blowing their breath in his mouth. This last-mentioned method is a long standing ancient custom.

"Many vague rumours are constantly going the rounds from one tribe to another, and one native of Kevetuk informed me that it was a taboo, or bad practise to throw burnt matches upon the sea ice. He said that he had heard that a white man at Ponds Inlet a year ago had said it was bad to throw burnt match sticks upon the ice, and that all these matches should be picked up. To verify his belief in this taboo, he produced for my inspection, a bunch of burnt match sticks, that he had picked up the day previous, whilst following an old sledge trail. This man when questioned, could not give any reason why this was bad, but he just believed in it because somebody else had told him so.

"The people of Kevetuk do not understand the Eskimo Bible that is in circulation among them at the present time, and Kownang, the widow of deceased Neakoteah, informed me that it states in the Bible (Ten Commandments) that it is only right for a woman to have one husband, and that although her husband is dead, it would be wrong for her to marry again.

"The people are fond of and will listen attentively to addresses, and will accept gullibly the purport of the speech without the least meditation as to the meaning or correctness of same, and are ready to grasp a new idea, whether such idea is properly applicable to their mode of living or not. (It is merely something new, to break the monotony of their lives). They also take great delight in religious seances, and as the Kevetukmiut have never had the benefit of proper instruction in the elements of Christianity, parts of their old Shamanistic performances are resorted in to more fully complete the performance.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

"The practice of walking around a body in a circle to the right comes from one of their ancient customs, the idea of which is to direct the body's soul or spirit from the place where the body lies towards the light (heavenly light).

"Death or the dying is feared, unless ordered by the Captain or Angakok, supported by popular sentiment, and after a death it is, or was, customary in their old belief, for part of the native's clothing to be thrown away.

"A dying person is always taken outside to expire, as it was customary to believe that if a person died inside the igloo the body's spirit (good or evil) would haunt the place. Reversions at times to all the old customs are apparent in the accompanying statements."

Another remark is as follows:—

"It was also a native practice of olden times, that when an undesirable person was killed or died, the body was not buried as were the bodies of the good people, but left to be eaten by the dogs, etc. This same thing happened to Mongeuk's and Seeming's bodies, as the natives had received severe injunctions from Neakoteah not to go near either of the bodies, and so faithfully was this order obeyed, that even after Neakoteah's death, none of Mongeuk's or Seeming's bones were picked up and buried, although many of the natives (some of whom were close relatives of the deceased) have told me that they dearly loved Mongeuk and Seeming. It is true that little sympathy and no real pity is expressed or shown by an Eskimo, and it is a trait of their character to adopt a very indifferent attitude towards the taking of human life, and no effort is made to save another person, although ~~some~~ ^{one} person may have been their best friend, neither is the doomed person warned, and oftentimes, a mortal scene is witnessed without the spectators batting an eye or lifting a restraining hand."

And again:—

"The sewing of pieces of paper bearing the assumed Biblical names of the Kevetuk latvies on the breasts of their clothes during a religious service given by Neakoteah corresponds to their ancient usage of charms, which were attached in the same manner to the clothes to ward off sickness, spirits, evil shades, etc.

"No definite information could be obtained as to why it was that three shots were fired, three cartridges exploded, etc., and practically all events in connection with the affair were triplicated. The natives could not explain why the number three was always to the fore, beyond the fact that it is customary on the arrival of the *Rosie*, the Sabellum Trading Company's supply ship, for three rifle shots to be fired by way of signal, and which are replied to by three consecutive shots from the ship. Then the natives know that it is the trading ship that is approaching."

In this small community, in addition to Neakoteah, no fewer than three persons were of doubtful sanity, and there is much disease, especially of the eyes.

THE HOME BAY PATROLS

The investigation of the Home Bay murders called for arduous travelling. Home Bay is a large indentation in the eastern coast of Baffin island, almost due north from Pangnirtung; a considerable eastward projection of the coast intervenes between the two places, and to pass from one place to the other it is necessary to proceed overland, up one or other of the two fiords, Pangnirtung and Kingnait, which enter Cumberland gulf from the north. Corporal McInnes made the patrol, selecting the first-named of these routes.

By way of preparation, Constable W. B. MacGregor was despatched to the head of the fiord (at latitude 66° 30' north, and longitude 65° 7' west, approximately) to make a cache of provisions, and his experiences were unusually difficult. He gives the following geographical information:—

"Pangnirtung fiord (on which our day's course of 18 miles approximate had been completed) is about 30 miles in length, varying from four miles in width at the mouth, to 1½ miles width at its narrowest point, distant some ten miles from Kingardjuak; it trends in a northeast direction, being an arm of Cumberland gulf, and bordered by mountains with a general elevation of 2,000 feet above sea level; it is intersected by several valleys, with their streams, notably Coolee river (situated on the north side of fiord, opposite Pangnirtung Detachment). Near the head of the above mentioned fiord, on the north side are two glaciers fed by an ice-cap. At the confluence of Pangnirtung stream with the fiord, the stream has cut many channels through the gravel beds, some of which are dead-heads.

15 GEORGE V. A. 1925

"The head of the fiord ends abruptly, terminating in a narrow, rocky gorge, flanked by steep-sided mountains, bearing an ice-cap. Through this funnel-shaped gorge runs Pangnirtung stream, up which we proceeded until the first low fall was arrived at. . . . This fall is caused by glacial drift from a glacier on the north side of the gorge, which is here about 40 feet wide and studded with large boulders. Above the fall the stream widens to seven or eight hundred yards width for several miles, until Oo-nee-ak-sah-gah falls is reached."

The difficulties of the return journey are thus described:—

"Accordingly we departed homeward bound at 1 p.m. The northeast gale had not abated and as we left the shelter of the small ravine, it became painfully apparent that the sledge was destined to be the toy of the wind, sweeping round, oftentimes in a semicircle, so that we proceeded downstream with the sledge leading, tangling the dog traces, and pulling the dogs backwards with it in its mad course. The axe was lashed to the runner to act as a scratcher, thereby steadying the sled's course, but this did not alleviate matters. Next several pieces of seal line were joined together and I proceeded to lower the sledge from rock to rock by instalments, taking up another vantage ground whilst Oo-nee-ak-sah-gah held the sled. After the sledge had received hard knocks against the rocks in the river bed, and all improvised innovations proved futile, we decided to try the sledding over the stones on the shore, at least until the gorge was arrived at, where it would again be necessary to return to the ice. Eventually we reached the lower fall and descended by degrees, much slower than we had ascended it, although our load was much lighter. It was quite dark at this time, and the gale and drifting sand increased in velocity, the temperature rose rapidly, becoming quite mild, but it was out of the question to think of building an igloo, or shelter, owing to the wind. In fact, on more than one occasion, the sledge was turned completely over, and at times the sand was so dense we could not see the dogs, and they, poor creatures, having their ears plugged with the drifting sand could not hear the words of command, and would often lie down being tired of dragging the sledge with steel shoeing across the bare rocks. The rising moon afforded us better light to choose our route, and we noticed that it appeared perfectly calm overhead, as the clouds were not drifting and the wind storm seemed to be localized in the funnel-shaped canyon; in the vicinity of Pangnirtung stream, flanked by sheer-sided mountains of some 3,000 feet altitude, bearing an ice-cap on north and south sides of the stream."

Following this, Corporal McInnes began his patrol on 29th February. His report is in part as follows:—

"Acting under instructions from Inspector C. E. Wilcox, I left the detachment at 11 a.m. on February 29, 1924, accompanied by Constable W. B. MacGregor and natives Kidlappik, alias Kidlappikloo and Koodloo, with two dog teams totalling 25 dogs, and load of about 1,100 lbs. divided between the two sledges. The day was very mild, and we were able to travel bareheaded and in shirt sleeves. Our course lay up Pangnirtung fiord in a north easterly direction, and a fair rate of progress was attained until 3 p.m. when we travelled upon a stretch of the fiord that had been previously covered with sand deposited by winds. Fortunately, however, owing to the warm temperature, the sand had attracted the sun's rays and sunk below the surface of the salt-water ice, leaving the surface fairly free from grit. At 4 p.m. we crossed the foot ice at the head of the fiord, and entered the mouth of Pangnirtung stream, which is a maze of ice patches, owing to the river having cut many channels through the low rocky beds that bound it on the lower reach, and so it is difficult to follow the frozen river's true course. At 4.30 p.m. a moderate north east wind sprang up, which, with the difficulty of following the river course, retarded the rate of progress. An igloo was built, and we turned in at midnight.

"Day dawned with a light drizzle of rain and a strong wind from the north east. We decided not to break camp whilst it was raining, as it would mean getting the camp equipment, bedding, etc., wet, which would later freeze, and therefore inconvenience us. At noon the rain stopped falling. We broke camp, and continued to travel up the winding river course. Numerous sand banks were encountered. After about an hour's travel we arrived at a stretch of the river's course covered by large patches of sand, which had been drifted onto the surface of the stream during the making of the ice and become frozen in, presenting a surface like emery cloth, and during succeeding storms fresh sand had accumulated in banks upon the preliminary coating, leaving but a lake of sand. Here with the combined efforts of men and dogs we were unable to move the sleds, and pieces of wood had to be placed under the runners to facilitate movement. In this manner progress was expedited in short stages. During this time the wind increased in velocity, bearing sand with it, and retarded our rate of progression. Travelling upstream, and against a head wind, the dogs were unable to secure a firm foothold, especially so when the sledges balanced on a sand bar and the dogs were left on a patch of glare ice beyond. Owing to the rugged contour of the land in this vicinity, north east winds of great violence are

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

almost continually blowing, and occasionally gales of wind are met with, during which the sand drifts with much force. We were fortunate in arriving at a time when there was only a comparatively strong wind blowing. At 6 p.m. we arrived at an igloo previously constructed by the Oo-nee-ak-sah-gah Falls patrol, Constable MacGregor and native Oo-nee-ak-sah-gah, when they prepared a cache of dog feed and supplies above Oo-nee-ak-sah-gah Falls in preparation for the present patrol. Camp was made here for the night, at the foot of a large falls, where the river drops 200 to 300 feet, running on an incline for about half a mile, interspersed with large boulders, with here and there a small level patch of ice, connected with steep inclines, where the water had tumbled over the rocks and frozen in varied shapes. This falls was named by Constable MacGregor Oo-nee-ak-sah-gah Falls at an earlier date.

"The following day dawned clear and bright, with a strong wind from the northeast. A start was made, and part of our equipment carried up the falls. Then followed a great deal of hard work for men and dogs, getting the sledges and the remainder of the gear up the frozen or slippery falls. . . . Beyond the head of the falls we picked up the cache of dog feed, blubber, etc., that had been previously prepared, and which added considerably to the weight of our loads. We continued to meet with numerous sand banks above the cascade, until after travelling for about an hour, we arrived at smooth glare ice which afforded no foothold for the dogs, and immediately they tightened their traces, their feet slipped. The slight gradient of the stream's surface rendered our foothold as insecure as was the dogs', and little could be done to aid them, beyond chopping footholds and starting the sledges. The northeast wind drifted sand and gravel composing the river banks, and the dogs, finding themselves helpless on the smooth ice, would bolt for the shore, time and again driving the sled on to the gravel and rocks of the river banks, thereby causing a considerable loss of time before the heavy sledges could be brought back on to the ice. Much of the travelling was done, when possible, by one man running alongside of, and between the dog team and river bank, whilst the other kept the sled off the rocks and river bank. . . . We stopped at 7 p.m. to build our igloo, on the shore of the river.

"On March 3, owing to weather conditions, it being stormy with a strong wind from the northeast, and it being impossible to travel on the smooth ice with the heavy sledges against the head wind, we remained in camp all day. During the previous two days' travel, many small glaciers were observed, which indicates the presence of an ice cap covering the Penny Highlands. . . .

"The following morning, the wind having abated during the night, an early start was made. We continued to follow Pagnirtung stream, travelling conditions being fairly good, until we arrived in the vicinity of the third and last falls. The ice for about a mile below the falls was covered with several inches of water, caused by seepage from the falls, owing to the extremely mild weather. We pulled into the shore, and with all hands pulling and pushing took both sleds up along the frozen side of the main watercourse, where there had been an overflow, but which was now frozen, and innumerable rocks were embedded in the line of route. This falls is about 100 feet in height, with a slope of about 600 feet. After arriving at the top, we had not proceeded more than 200 yards, when we came to another falls of about the same height as the first, but of a much steeper gradient. All the dogs were hitched to one sledge, and by chopping footholds, and levering the sledge, with everybody shoving, (the dogs refused to pull as they had no foothold, being thereby rendered useless, and as a dog would fall and roll down, he was immediately pounced upon by the remainder of the team, then and there a battle royal would ensue the result of which was a hopeless tagling of traces, as each dog in Eskimo fashion is driven with a single long trace), the sled was moved gradually (a foot or so at a time) up the falls, and after arriving at the top, we returned and brought up the second sledge in the same manner. Continued travelling on the river course, crossed a long lake, and halted at 4 p.m. at the eastern end of aforementioned lake to melt snow with which to ice the sledge runners in preparation for a hard climb up a comparatively long hillside, through deep soft snow. This hill is the height of land in the Pagnirtung valley. After icing the runners, we continued up the hill, across a small lake, and down through a narrow steep rocky gorge, the bed of which was thickly interspersed with boulders, where it was again necessary to have recourse to boards being placed under the sled's runners, to expedite progress across the rocks, and arrived at another fair-sized lake, where camp was made late in the evening. . . .

"During the trip overland we had travelled through a long continuous valley that extends from the heads of north and south Pagnirtung fiord, and is bordered by the Penny Highlands. The valley constricts and widens from 100 yards to 3 miles, with general trend to the northeast. Several fox tracks were seen, and with the caribou seen to-day appears to be the only game in this vicinity, with the exception of wolves. The first good thaw makes conditions impassable for sledge travel over this route, owing to the volume of water discharged by the three falls and gorges, etc. The stretch of land between the fiords is about 60 miles wide, and North Pagnirtung fiord as shown on the map is 35 miles long, but it really is only about 23 or 25 miles in length. In recent years this cross-country trail has

15 GEORGE V, A 1925

not been used by the Eskimos when crossing the land. They prefer travelling via Kingnait valley, as they soon arrive at a native village, Padlee, on Ametooahgoogoose Island, near Durban Harbour, where dog feed is obtainable, whilst the Pangnirtung trail is more difficult, and necessitates carrying a heavier load of dog feed, as the nearest settlement of natives is at Kevetuk. From Kevetuk and elsewhere is via Pangnirtung fiord, but it is essential that the dog sledges be shod with steel, owing to the inevitable contact with stones and boulders, and which must be crossed in certain places en route. Another essential item is ice creepers, which are of great assistance, allowing the men to walk and push the sled on the smooth ice, where the dogs are handicapped, especially so when the prevailing northeast winds are blowing."

The remainder of the journey, while difficult, was more normal, and the patrol reached Kevetuk on March 8. Corporal McInnes and his party remained there till April 7, when the return journey was begun. Difficulties were experienced in the gorge which had proved so troublesome in the outward journey. The height of land was crossed on April 13, and Corporal McInnes' report continues:—

"Much manipulation was required in getting the sledges safely across, and down to the small lake on the south side of the ridge, through the many boulders, and smaller rocks that were present in abundance. Arriving at a sharp declivity, the dogs were unhitched, and sledges lowered gently with a rope. This proved to be part of a fall that has a drop about 150 feet in a total distance of about 400 yards, the bed of which is covered with rocks of various sizes, flanked partly by low cliffs. At 2 p.m., near the foot of the falls, we met Mr. Hector Pitchforth, resident superintendent of the Sabellum Trading Company of Kevetuk, accompanied by natives Kedluk and wife, Nahsoogahlooahng, Ahtahkahleeng and wife Koonoo, Petahetoong and wife Peneloo, with families bound for Padlee and Kevetuk, with the exception of Peraketoong who is a Padlee native. Mr. Pitchforth stated that he had left Pangnirtung post 13 days previously, covering a distance that we later covered easily in two days' travel. Owing to the violence of the northeast gales, he had spent many days confined to the igloo, and was short of food, blubber, coal oil and dog meat. In fact his dogs had not had any meat for several days, and the natives had been eating the small quantity of meat that remained, and which was originally intended for the dogs' consumption. Although we had no superfluous rations, meat, etc., Mr. Pitchforth's needs were paramount, as his was the greatest distance to be travelled before arriving at the respective bases, so we were pleased at supplying him with meat, blubber, coal oil, dog meat and everything else that could possibly be spared in order to ensure the certainty of his safe arrival at Kevetuk. Being headed homeward, and with but a short distance to go, we could afford to take a chance, whereas Mr. Pitchforth unfortunately could not.

"I instructed Constable MacGregor to inform Kedluk that a statement was required from him, and that he must return to a chosen spot, near at hand, where we intended to build an igloo in order to take the statement. Mr. Pitchforth and party proceeded up the falls, and we built an igloo on the west bank of the stream, at the foot of the falls, and then had a meal. Later Kedluk arrived, and statement was taken under very awkward, difficult and trying circumstances, as our natives were snoring loudly in their troubled sleep, and the wind had cut many holes in the snow wall of igloo. The temperature of the igloo was more than several degrees below freezing point, and it was not conducive to penmanship. Just after daybreak we completed Kedluk's statement, and had a cup of tea before cooking breakfast. After breakfast, we decided to start immediately, and Kedluk returned to join Mr. Pitchforth's party above the falls."

Corporal McInnes' account of the community which he investigated in part is as follows:—

"The Kevetukmiut consist at the present time of 10 families, the heads of said families being seven men and the three widows of Neakoteah, Seeming and Ahlevahtah. Total population, 33 persons, 13 males and 20 females. Three adults are afflicted with sore eyes, one man, Kedluk, having lost the sight of the left eye. Constable MacGregor washed the diseased eyes of a young girl daily during our sojourn and from the verge of blindness, her eyes responded quickly to this treatment, and before we left she had regained normal eyesight. This girl's mother, Milcoon, has very weak diseased eyes, and she told us that this affliction was prevalent in her husband's family to the second antecedent generation. As it was formerly the native custom to use birds' wings as towels until they were worn out, so is it now, and when a native is fortunate enough to become possessed of a cloth towel, it is used indiscriminately by all the members of the family, without ever being washed until nothing but a mere shred of the original fabric remains. By this means is infectious disease spread amongst them. Unfortunately they have no idea of personal hygiene. Much

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

filth abounds in this settlement, and on the whole they are a more degenerate people than the neighbouring tribes. A lack of caribou skins suitable for clothing is obvious, consequently some of the natives are wearing skin clothing that they have had for two seasons, and it is in a dilapidated state, and very dirty, therefore not beneficial to general health. Also during the months of April and May, when the snow in contact with the skin covering of their tupeks (dwelling) is melting the atmosphere of the tupek is laden with humidity, and the people thereby contract hoarseness of the throat and severe colds, which has a telling effect on the health of the inmates of the said tupeks, specially infants and growing children. Rheumatic pains, lung trouble, insanity and occasional outbreaks of boils are the most common ailments peculiar to the Kevetukmiut. They are fond of dancing, and held several dances whilst we were there. Great interest is manifested in reading the Eskimo Bible, studying the different passages, etc., and it was habitual for our hostess, Kownang, to spend an hour or so each evening reading the Scriptures after she had gone to bed, but upon being questioned about the message conveyed to her in certain well known paragraphs, e.g., the tower of Babel, etc., she stated that she did not understand fully the purport of what she had read, therefore could not definitely say why God had made the confusion of tongues to fall upon the workmen.

"The word 'Kevetuk', which is the name of this village, is derived from a legend, part of which is the fact that the salmon trout in a small lake, 2 miles northeast of the village, when the natives are fishing refuse to take the bait, after coming up to it, but immediately swim away again, hence the significance of the name Kevetuk, Kevetoong or Kivitoo, which latter spelling is used by the Sabellum Trading Company in their correspondence, and is also stencilled on their cases, etc., destined for their trading post there. Kangeeakdjung Peninsula, on which Kevetuk is situated, derives the appellation from a cliff of some 700 or 800 feet altitude, which faces east, true bearing, and situated several miles from the coast line of the promontory. Opposite the village of Kevetuk good anchorage is afforded, and sufficient depth of water to allow a vessel to stand in close to shore. Both channels, north and south of Idjuniving Island are navigable and deep enough for ships of ordinary draught. But this harbour is open to the eastward, and much ice often drifts in, and according to the natives the Sabellum Trading Company's ship 'Rosie' last year was nearly forced ashore by ice pressure in a narrow inlet southwest of the village, where she had retreated to safety before the ice. But this harbour was the retreat of whaling vessels in years gone by, during blubber stripping. No fresh meat was obtainable at the village during our stay, but the men had some in cache since the summer of 1923.

"This is a poor location for game, clothing, etc., according to the residents. Poor sealing is met with, but some walrus and white whale are taken in summer, also bear, salmon and ptarmigan, according to the season.

"The Kevetukmiut remarked that it was the first time they had had white men visit them in the winter time, also the first time a white man had wintered amongst them. There are four small wooden shacks here. One small house (residence of Mr. Pitchforth), being erected last summer, 1923, a small one-roomed house occupied by Kownang, post manageress for the Sabellum Trading Company at Kevetuk, and two storehouses all belonging to the above mentioned company.

"Native Peneloo of Teekeekan informed me that at that post there are five families of natives, totalling 19 persons, 9 males and 10 females, one aged woman, his mother, being totally blind.

"At River Clyde are one white man, Mr. R. L. Gaul of the new established Hudson's Bay Company post, 1923, and interpreter, Labrador native named Willie Powahillo, and 15 native families, 23 males and 24 females, totalling 47 persons. Peneloo also reports that during the months of March and April natives will generally be found at or in the vicinity of Sahteksoon Island, as it is a good sealing ground in the spring. It is 10 day's spring time travel between Kevetuk and River Clyde.

"Padlee, or Ametooahgoogoose Island, is situated in Merchants bay, about 20 miles southwest of Durban Harbour, and also lies between Padloping island and the mainland, being closer to the latter. The Padlimuit appear to be a decidedly better class of natives than the Kevetukmiut, and their village is near good sealing grounds. During the summer months, walrus and marsouin pass within rifle shot from the village, and many are shot from beside the tupek door. Their tupeks (dwellings) are superior to those seen elsewhere, and one in fact is constructed in singular style, many skins being used in the covering of the framework which is rectangular in shape, and the place is both commodious and comfortable in comparison with the average tupek. Population of Padlee consists of 7 families, 16 males and 19 females, totalling 35 persons, four of the adults being widows, one of whom is totally blind, and one man, son of this widow, has defective eyesight. These natives also are zealous Christians, the head man displaying a deep interest in Christianity, and practically all of the younger people have biblical names. They are regretful that the minister comes not again, and stated that a long time ago, only one minister visited them at Padlee, also that this has been the first winter they have been visited by white men.

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

"The natives met with at Padlee and Kevetuk, also the Cape Kater natives have sufficient dogs for ordinary work such as hunting, moving from one camping ground to another, etc.

"On this trip, as well as on previous patrols that came in contact with natives at their villages, it has been noted that the people are in the habit of being present when cooking of meals is going on, and expect a share of the contents of the pot, whether one is on short rations or not, although they do not always ask, but remain watching with deep interest until they are asked to partake of something merely to get rid of them, as their presence at this time is quite embarrassing to a white man. They also look for presents when the patrol is about to depart. The above mentioned is according to their custom of the stranger (Eskimo) distributing part of his food supply to the village folk on arrival only, but this practice is generally prolonged where a white man is concerned, and few of the natives stop to consider as to how that white man is going to get home again, if weather conditions, etc., delay him. This was what happened to Mr. Pitchforth, as the natives had cleaned him out of biscuits, etc., when fortunately we met him.

"It is difficult to estimate correctly the distances as travelled by patrol. Pangnirtung to Kevetuk, via north and south Pangnirtung fiords, 200 miles. Kevetuk to Ametooahgoose Island, Padlee, Merchants Bay, 110 miles, and from thence to Pangnirtung detachment by Padlee and Kingnait fiords, 200 miles, total mileage, 510 miles approximately. Time occupied, 47 days."

PATROLS FROM PONDS INLET

The Ponds Inlet Detachment made two long patrols in the winter, Staff-Sergeant A. H. Joy, who was in charge of the detachment, making one from March 5 to April 20, to Lancaster Sound and Prince Regent Inlet, and Constable H. P. Friel making one from March 31 to May 3, to Clyde river, a stream falling into Baffin bay on the east side of Baffin island. Staff-Sergeant Joy, whose object was to test the practicability of communicating with the Ellesmere Island detachment, was absent for 47 days and travelled about 650 miles, some of it in perilous circumstances; and Constable Friel's patrol took 34 days and covered about 550 miles.

Staff-Sergeant Joy's report is as follows:—

"I left the detachment at noon on March 5, with Eskimo Oo-roo-re-ung-nak and a team of fourteen dogs, together with Constable Friel and Eskimo Kachoo and a second team of 10 dogs to assist us for a few days in carrying dog feed, to see if it were possible in an ordinary season to communicate with the Ellesmere Island detachment. The ice on Eclipse sound was in splendid condition and we made very good time, arriving at an Eskimo village of seven families on the southwest corner of Bylot island after five hours travelling. After a few minutes' conversation, we continued to a point about 10 miles beyond, where we camped for the night at 8.30 p.m. During the afternoon we saw several seals on the ice, an unusual thing for this season of the year.

"The following morning I returned with Eskimo Kachoo to the native village to interview Tom Koonnoon in regard to a rumour concerning the death of his son by starvation in the early part of the winter, which turned out to be native gossip. In the afternoon the patrol continued up Navy Board Inlet, camping a few miles short of Low Point at 9 p.m. We met a party of Eskimo going to the Post and passed a camp of one family *en route*.

"On the 7th a good day's march was made; we reached a point on the west side of the Inlet opposite Tay Bay. I had previously arranged to pick up a cache of walrus meat here, but the owner failed to mark it, and although a search was made for nearly two hours by all hands, we failed to locate it.

"Early on the morning of the 8th it commenced to snow heavily and a strong wind sprang up. In the afternoon we passed an Eskimo camp of three igloos at the junction of Navy Board inlet and Lancaster sound, where I was informed that the ice on the latter as far west as they had travelled was very rough. We camped that evening a short distance east of Cape Charles Yorke, soon after entering the rough ice. I had intended, from previous information received concerning the condition of the ice on Lancaster sound, that Constable Friel and Eskimo Kachoo should return from our present camp, but I now decided to have their assistance through the rough ice.

"We travelled through rough ice and deep, soft snow, with a continual heavy snow falling the next days, and made very slow progress. On the evening of the 10th we camped near the mouth of Admiralty inlet. There were large patches of open water only a short distance out in the sound from our camp, and the ice was in motion as far out in the sound as could be seen.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

"It continued to snow, accompanied by a strong southwest wind, so that one could see only a few feet, until late in the evening of the 11th, and we remained in camp all day. Immediately it cleared enough to see, the Eskimos went out to the floe and Oo-roo-re-ung-nak killed a small seal.

"On the 12th we found the ice ahead impassable, and were compelled to travel on the land, where we encountered deep snow, and made slow progress for several hours. Upon entering Admiralty Inlet the ice was much better, although we still met with large patches of pressure ice, which necessitated detours being made, and we camped about 15 miles in Admiralty Inlet at 9.30 p.m. A large patch of open water several miles in width, extending from Lancaster Sound some 20 or more miles into the Inlet, caused us to make a circuit of two days' travel.

"On the morning of the 13th we continued down the Inlet, and in the afternoon met the wife of one of two Eskimos who were camped a few miles to our left. I learned from her that her husband knew something of the condition of the ice west of Cape Crauford, and decided to go to her camp and get some information. The men were out seal hunting and did not return until late in the night. I was informed here that there was a village of six native families on the ice at the edge of the open water a few miles south, and that nobody had been west of Cape Crauford during the winter, so that they had no knowledge of the ice conditions.

"The following afternoon we arrived at the village to the south. All the families were short of meat and oil, which condition had existed with them almost all winter. They wanted to make a trip to the trading post, but could not get sufficient meat ahead to make a start.

"Eskimo Sinnikah, upon hearing that I intended to cross Lancaster Sound, asked me to remain at the camp for a few days until he collected the dead seals in the open water, as he wished to accompany me, stating that it was not safe for one komitik to go alone, but the time required by him for the preparation for the trip was too indefinite and I decided to go ahead. He is a good, kind Eskimo, however, whose word can be thoroughly relied upon, so I decided to take Ahteetah, who said he could prepare for the trip in one day.

"On the morning of the 15th Constable Friel and Eskimo Kachoo left to return to the detachment; at the same time I and Oo-roo-re-nug-nak left for Lancaster Sound, and Ahteetah was to overtake us in one or two days. We arrived at Stanley Point, west of Cape Crauford at 9 p.m. where we camped. The condition of the ice during the day had been fair, but from our camp westward, as far as could be seen from the high-shore line, was very rough. The drifting ice reached within a few yards of the ice foot, and many large patches of open water could be seen in the Sound north and westward.

"On the 16th and 17th we remained in camp. Oo-roo-re-ung-nak killed a small seal on the 16th. Ahteetah, with his family arrived at our camp on the night of the 17th.

"Soon after leaving camp on the 18th we were compelled to travel alternately on the ice-foot and land; our advance was slow, so that we did not make more than 10 miles in the day's march. The spell of clear, mild weather, which had lasted from the morning of the 16th, was broken just before we went into camp by a gale from the east.

"On the 19th the travelling conditions were the same as the day previous. It snowed heavily and a strong wind blew from the east all day. We camped at Sargent Point late in the night.

"The next day the snow was drifting very badly, and a gale blew from the west, so we remained in camp all day. The floe at this point was within a hundred paces of our camp. The storm moderated somewhat during the night, and the following morning, when we were ready to leave, it became so bad that one could hardly see the length of the komitik, and we went into camp again. Eskimos Sinnikah and Ivahlung came to our camp during the night.

"The weather was clear and cold on the 22nd, and after passing Cape York we struck ice across Eardley Bay, and camped in very rough ice about 10 miles beyond late in the night.

"We remained in camp on the 23rd while Eskimo Sinnikah went along the coast to investigate the condition of the ice. He returned late in the evening reporting the ice both along the shore and out in the Sound very rough, although the latter, as far as he could observe, was stationary. Ahteetah and Oo-roo-re-ung-nak were out seal hunting all day, but had no success. The weather was clear, with a bitterly cold wind blowing from Prince Regent Inlet.

"On the morning of the 24th we struck out across Lancaster sound for the west end of North Devon Island. The travelling improved after leaving the shore a few hours. During the afternoon we killed two bears, which were devoured in less than five minutes by 50 hungry dogs. A strong wind blew from the west all day.

"We encountered rough ice again on the 25th soon after leaving camp, which we travelled through for the rest of the day; it had reached a thickness of about two feet,

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

then broken up by pressure or storm, and piled up in high ridges and rafted so that it was most difficult to travel over. We camped about midnight in the middle of Lancaster sound, and almost in line with the centre of Prince Regent inlet. The natives informed me that it usually took about one and a half days to cross the sound at this point, and that they had never seen the ice so rough before.

"We left camp at noon on the 26th, and late in the afternoon we came to a lead in the ice from 25 to 400 yards wide, running northeast and southwest. This was followed for several miles in each direction, but no place was found where a crossing could be made. The ice was badly broken up as far as we could see in all directions. We were out of dog-feed, with no immediate prospects of getting any, so I decided to return to the shore. Sinnikah and Ivahung stated, although they were out of meat and grease, they intended to follow the lead to the southwest in the direction of Leopold island. Ahteetah, Oo-roo-re-ung-tak and myself returned on our old trail, and camped in our igloo of the previous night.

"The following morning, after an hour's travel, we came upon a wide lead that cut off our return; we followed the lead eastward for two hours, then encountered many of them running in different directions. Several attempts were made to cross the main lead, which was 100 yards wide and continued to get wider, but the ice being in motion east and west prevented our doing so. A gale was blowing from the west, and the thick vapour from the open water prevented us from seeing far. We built an igloo and waited for an opportunity to cross.

"Late in the afternoon of the 28th the young ice on the leads was strong enough to carry a komitik. We travelled for two hours, when we were again held up by open water until late in the evening. Oo-roo-re-ung-kan killed a seal during our enforced delay. Soon after starting again we came upon one of our old igloos, several miles from where we had built it. It was almost dark and we camped for the night.

"We remained in camp until 3 p.m. on the 29th, waiting for the leads to close. We then came within a half a mile of shore. Here we found the movement of the ice more rapid; at the time a heavy pressure existed towards the ice-foot, and we were kept very busy for several hours moving from ice pan to ice pan. Upon nearing the shore we were confronted by a perpendicular wall of ice 30 to 40 feet high, separated from the drifting ice by several yards of open water, or alternately by a heaving grinding mass of broken ice. We eventually succeeded in getting Ahteetah's outfit on firm ice just as darkness came on. By this time the ice was piled up all around our komitik 20 feet high, so that it was impossible to move. The noise made by the grinding ice was deafening, and the pressure was increased during the night by a gale from the southwest. Early the next morning the wind dropped; soon afterwards the pressure slackened, and we succeeded in getting our outfit on firm ice by noon on the 30th. The balance of the day and until late in the afternoon of the 31st was spent in drying out our clothing and equipment.

"During the afternoon and night of the 31st we moved east to Cape York. On April 1 the two Eskimos were out seal hunting all day, but the open water in the sound next the shore was several miles in width, and a gale and blinding snow-drift existed all day, and they returned in the evening without having seen a seal. On the 2nd all hands were out hunting until noon, but without success. In the afternoon we moved to Sargent Point, hunting at intervals *en route*. We were then out of oil, meat and blubber, and the dogs in a starving condition.

"On the 3rd all hands were out hunting again all day with no success. Ahteetah killed a large seal early on the morning of the 4th, which was sandwiched and carried out by the drifting ice. Shortly afterwards Oo-roo-re-ung-nak killed a very large oo-jouk, which was captured. Later in the day two more, a seal and an oo-jouk were killed, but sunk and drifted out of reach before they could be taken. In the evening Eskimo Munne and his family arrived at our camp from Admiralty Inlet. The weather was fine and clear all day.

"We left camp on the afternoon of the 5th. A bad blizzard blew from the west, and our dogs were hardly able to move after the big feed the day previous, following many days' starvation. The blizzard continued until the evening of the 6th, and we remained in camp. Oo-roo-re-ung-nak and Ahteetah were out seal hunting during the day; each killed a seal, which drifted out of reach before it could be recovered.

"We broke camp at noon on the 7th, and arrived at the Eskimo village on Admiralty Inlet late in the evening. Five families were now camped here, two of whom had recently arrived from Igloolik. They were still short of meat, barely getting enough for the needs of the people, and their dogs were in a wretched condition.

"We left the Eskimo camp at 3 p.m. on the 8th for Ponds Inlet. The ice was in splendid condition, and with a strong wind at our backs we made excellent time. One of our dogs stayed at the native village. He had been sick for several days and unable to haul, and when the Eskimos overtook me several hours from the camp, I learned that he had failed to follow.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

"The travelling was very good again on the 9th. All the old ice lying about the mouth of the Inlet on our outward journey had moved out and been replaced by new, smooth ice, and we camped that night well in Lancaster Sound.

"On the 10th soon after leaving camp, I met Mr. L. P. E. Freuchen, a member of the Fifth Thule Danish Expedition, with two families of Cape York Eskimos, *en route* to Cape York, Greenland. He was intending to travel by way of the south coast of North Devon island, or Wellington Channel and Jones Sound, and in the event of being delayed he might spend the summer on the west coast of Ellesmere Island. I stayed with Mr. Freuchen for about three hours, and then continued, camping that night a short distance west of Cape Charles Yorke.

"The next three days we spent in camp. A bad blizzard was blowing from the south-east on the 11th and 12th, and having contracted a chill while talking with the Danish party, after perspiring freely, I was glad of the opportunity to stay in bed. The Eskimos were out seal hunting each day, but the snow was drifting too badly to be able to see, and they had no success.

"On the 14th we left camp at 2 p.m. The snow was deep and soft, and we made very slow progress. We camped that night in our old igloo at the junction of Lancaster sound and Navy Board inlet.

"The 15th was a dull, mild day. Our dogs were weak with hunger, and we made very slow time. We also stopped several times during the day to re-ice the komitik runners. We camped that night about five miles north of Canada point on Navy Board Inlet.

"The following day was a bitterly cold one; it was all one could do to keep from freezing while running in heavy deer skin clothing. We camped that night at Low Point. This place was described by a member of one of the *Arctic* expeditions as being 'the coldest place on earth,' and I fully concur, for the time being, with the man who made the statement. On my two previous visits here I saw the Eskimos lie face downwards on the ice to protect themselves from the fierce, penetrating wind.

"We left camp at 2 p.m. on the 17th. During the afternoon we met Eskimo Inngaluk returning to his camp from the Post. The day was clear and cold. We camped at 11 p.m. at the foot of Navy Board Inlet. Soon after going into camp a strong wind sprang up from the east, and it commenced to snow heavily. The storm continued until the night of the 19th. The condition of our dogs necessitated us getting home as soon as possible, and we left camp at noon on the 19th. The freshly fallen snow was at least two feet deep, and our dogs could hardly move. We arrived at the detachment on the afternoon of the 20th. It had taken us 27 hours to cover about 20 miles.

"From the information I had received in February about the condition of the ice on Lancaster Sound, I concluded that it would not be necessary to go further west than Cape Crauford to make a crossing, and if this were possible, a comparatively quick trip could be made to Craig Harbour by way of the eastern end of North Devon island. The trip could be made in any kind of winter season, however, by way of Wellington channel and Jones sound, providing a return trip was not necessary. It would have been possible for me to reach there, but not to return. The past winter has been a comparatively mild one, but the many long and severe gales that have blown since the middle of February, together with the total absence of old ice, has caused the ice to break up many times.

"From the information given by the Eskimos who accompanied me and others that we met *en route*, it is possible in the average year to secure any amount of dog-feed while travelling west of Cape Crauford, but this year must have been an exception to the rule, for we travelled many days without seeing a seal, although one or more of the party hunted for them almost every day. To illustrate two successive years, I may state, that a party of three Eskimos travelling west of Cape Crauford last year killed over 40 bears, in addition to seals and walrus, and left many hundreds of pounds of meat on the ice.

"The patrol occupied 47 days, and travelled approximately 650 miles."

PATROL NORTH FROM RAE

Mention has been made in the body of the report of Inspector H. L. Fraser's patrol from Fort Smith by way of Resolution and Rae to Lac Ste. Croix (or Simitu), one of the chain of lakes and streams between Great Slave lake and Great Bear lake. Extracts from his account of his journey over the less-frequented part of the route may be of interest. Travelling as far as Rae by steamer and motor-launch, on April 6, he left Rae for the north, his purpose being to establish a cache for use in a winter patrol to Great Bear lake. Inspector Fraser says:—

"I took with me in two canoes Corporal Hall, Constable Baker, S. Constable Bouvier, and C. W. Grahame, an employee of the Northern Trading Company, intending to get a

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

guide at the head of lake Marion where Indians from the Lake Simitu district had been encamped since the treaty payment.

"Mr. Grahame was very useful as he not only lent me a second canoe, but had a very good knowledge of the river as far as the La Martre river and did a good deal of the cooking.

"As regards a guide, I was disappointed, as the chief, who evidently thought that he had me at a disadvantage, and that I couldn't leave without a guide, tried to hold me up for \$6 a day. He said that the trading companies were paying \$15 a day to Indians for cutting wood near Fort Rae last winter: this was true to a certain extent, the companies were paying very high wages—in trade, but this doesn't mean much in actual cash. This giving of wages in trade is what is spoiling the market for Government officials, and others who have to employ Indian and halfbreed labour and pay in cash. I told the chief that I had no time to waste in foolish talk of this sort, and pulled out without a guide: the water route as shown on the map giving one the idea that it might be possible to get along without one.

"On the following day I went off my road, taking a channel to the northeast, when I should have taken one to the northwest: the appearance of the channel was very deceptive, the main body of water and the current going to the northeast with all the appearance of being the main channel. Before I had gone very far, I met an Indian who told me that the channel I was in would take me in the direction of the Barren Lands, and that the stream which I should have taken was a mile or so back.

"I decided that it would only be a waste of time trying to get through without a guide, and hired this Indian as guide at \$3 a day. The experience of the trip proved that, while I should no doubt have got through to lake Simitu without a guide, a lot of time would have been wasted in the attempt. A week might easily have been spent in looking for the portage out of Lake Quichatee, and even on the river, some of the portages would have been quite hard to find quickly to anyone who had not been over the route before. Our guide was at fault once himself, and I had to climb a hill and put him on what I believed to be the direction by the lie of the land: it happened to be right, and shortly after he picked up his landmarks and was never at fault again.

"Although this was quite a hard trip, owing to the number of portages, 39 in all, and to the fact that the extra food for the cache, weighing about 350 pounds, had to be packed over these portages in addition to the canoes, bedding and food for the trip, I would call this a good canoe route.

"There was always a good depth of water, good camping grounds with a sufficiency of dry wood, and the portages were mostly short, and with good footing on them.

"As far as lake Kakatu, literally 'Swan lake' (lake Mazenod on map), the route followed the waterway as shown on the map, that is the Marion river. From here our guide hit a little east of north to the southeast corner of lake Quichatee, literally 'Big Rock lake' (lake Fabre), following a route very little used even by Indians through a rough and broken country. I should hazard the opinion that few, if any, white men have been over this bit of country; it was on the direct line to our guide's home, and he had not been over it for ten years and lost his way. From this point we followed the three larger lakes, Quichatee, Congatu, literally 'Jack-Pine lake' (Lake Rae) and Lake Simitu. The Indian houses are in the northwest corner of Lake Simitu.

"On the morning following my arrival at Lake Simitu, I climbed a hill about 700 feet high, which is on an island across a small arm of the lake, and it appeared to me that the lakes termed Simitu and Rogers on the map are in reality one large lake; the Indians call the whole expanse of water which includes these two lakes 'Simitu.' In taking the short cut we missed a fair-sized lake between Lakes Mazenod and Fabre, which has no name on the map. The Indians call it 'Quaikasintu,' literally 'Lichen lake'; the guide told me once or twice after we left Lake Mazenod that a long portage to the west would take us into a big lake. After making the portage out of Lake Congatu, we were going down stream, and I figured that the height of land must be the chain of sloughs between Lake Quichatee and Lake Congatu. From the top of this hilly island on Lake Simitu a wonderful view of the country on all sides is spread out before one. To the northwest lies a long range of hills with other hills behind as far as the eye could see—the Barrier Mountains. To the northeast lies another smaller range. Between the two ranges, that is, due north, lies a fairly level bit of country with five small lakes strung across it. To the east one looks across Lake Rogers—a big sheet of water with a great number of islands—to a long low range in the distance. To the west is Lake Simitu, and a rolling country of small hills. Looking back to the south, it was possible to see a good deal of the way by which we had come, the portage we had made out of Lake Congatu, and a good deal of Lake Congatu itself. A river ran out of the northwest corner of Lake Rogers round the western spur of the hills which, according to our guide, is one winter route to Great Bear Lake. Lake Sequin, into which this river flows, and Lake Hardisty, were both hidden from view by the hills to the northwest.

"From Kakatu Lake on the water was so clear that it was possible to see the bottom at quite a depth, and I saw plenty of fish—whitefish and suckers; there is no need for a

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

traveller who carries a net to starve in this country. There were ducks all the way, but otherwise the game seemed to be very scarce. We saw one fresh track of moose and some old bear tracks, but no other signs of animal life during the whole trip. On the trip north the ducks were in small numbers; a week later, coming south, they were in bigger flights, and seemed to be banding prior to going south.

"I saw Indians at the head of Lake Marion, a few at the houses on Lake Chato, but none at the houses on Lakes Kakatu and Simitu. On the last day but one of the return journey, we passed several canoe-loads coming slowly up with the wind; they appear to travel very slowly, and to sit down and wait for a favourable wind to blow them to their destination.

"The Dogribs of this part of the country appear to be a very healthy lot, with very little sickness amongst them, and those I saw were pretty good specimens of Indians.

"When I first engaged our guide, I asked him how long it should take us to reach Simitu. He replied that they (the Indians) travelling fast made it in about 14 days, but that we, having no need for haste, would probably take longer. It actually took us six days. The Indian was quite played out on his second day with us, and was tired every night when we made camp. Of course we were lucky to get a fair wind and to be able to sail on the three larger lakes, but this seems to be another proof that the present day Indian is not the traveller he is supposed by some to be.

"I made a cache of part of the food at Kakatu (Mazenod) Lake in the house of our guide. This is on the winter trail, about 90 to 100 miles from Fort Rae, and is marked "A" on my map (attached). The remainder I left at a house on lake Simitu, which is also on the winter trail, about 170 miles from Fort Rae, and is marked "B" on map. I have instructed Corporal Hall to push the cache at A to B with dogs in the early winter, so that at the time when the Great Bear Lake patrol is made, there may be a good supply of rations and dogmeat at the divide between the two great lakes.

"Being downstream better time was made on the return trip in spite of the fact that, owing to head winds, it was impossible to sail on the three large lakes, and both canoes reached Fort Rae in the early afternoon of the fifth day.

"This was a very interesting trip, and, although the winter trail to Great Bear lake does not altogether follow the river, an instructive one. One was able to get a good idea of the general lie of the country. Had it not been for the fact that I had to take the carpenter to Fort Providence to commence building there, I should have pushed on a little further in the direction of Great Bear lake.

"If a patrol is made through this country next summer, I would recommend that a lighter canoe be used; the Peterboro, which is at this detachment, is a good canoe for lake work, but is very heavy to pack over portages and to paddle against a swift current.

"It seems to me that by far the easier part of the journey to Great Bear lake would be the northern half—mainly lake travelling, and that two men, travelling with a light canoe, and without the extra load of food which we had to carry could go through to the Great Bear lake and back in little over three weeks. Dease Bay, of course, is further, and I figure that the patrol from Fort Rae to that point and return this winter will take, with average conditions, about a month."

APPENDIX B

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1924

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Surgeons	Asst. Vet'y Surgeon	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>Maritime Provinces—</i>																	
Halifax				1				1	2	2	23		29				
On command									1		1		2				
Totals				1				1	3	2	24		31				
<i>Quebec District—</i>																	
Montreal				1				1	3	6	9		20				
Quebec									1		1		2				
On command											1		1				
On leave											1		1				
Totals				1				1	4	6	12		24				
<i>Eastern Ontario—</i>																	
Headquarters Staff	1	1	2	2	1			6	10	13	18	13	67				
On leave								2	1		2		5				
"A" Division, Ottawa . . .			1	2				2	11	14	139	10	179				
Amos											2		2				6
On leave									2	2	14	1	19				
"N" Division, Ottawa . . .				1				3	3	1	17	3	28	24	2	26	
On command									1		7		8				
Headquarters Division . . .																	
Dundas Harbour											3		3				
Craig Harbour										1	1		2				12
Cumberland Gulf									1		3		4				10
Ponds Inlet										1	2		3				17
Port Burwell										1			1				
On command				1					2	1	8	1	13				
On leave				1				1			3		5				
Totals	1	1	3	7	1			14	31	34	219	28	339	24	2	26	45
<i>Western Ontario—</i>																	
"O" Division, Toronto . . .			1	1				1	1	3	16		23				
Haleybury									2	1	2		5	1	3	4	
St. Catharines								1			1		2				
Niagara Falls								1			1		2				
Bridleburg											1		1				
Windsor									1		2		3				
Sarnia											1		1				
Hamilton										1			1				
Brantford									1				1				
Oliver											5		5	8		8	
On leave											1		1				
On command											1		1	1		1	
Totals			1	1				3	5	5	31		46	10	3	13	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1924 *Continued.*

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Surgeons	Asst. Vet'y Surgeon	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>Manitoba—</i>																	
<i>"D" Division—</i>																	
Winnipeg.....				2				3	2	3	17	1	28	2	2	4	
Brandon.....									1		1		2	2		2	
Dauphin.....									1		2		3	4		4	
Emerson.....											2		2	2		2	
Fort Frances.....										1	1		2	1		1	5
Fort William.....										1	3		4	1	2	3	
Hodgson.....									1		2		3	2		2	
Kenora.....										1	1		2				6
Lac du Bonnet.....										1			1	1		1	
Norway House.....										1	1		2				5
Sheep Lake.....									1		1		2	2		2	
Waskada.....										1			1	1		1	
On command.....											3		3	3		3	
Totals.....				2				3	6	9	34	1	55	21	4	25	16
<i>Southern Saskatchewan—</i>																	
<i>Depot Division—</i>																	
Regina.....			3	4	1		1	6	12	18	70	11	126	78	8	86	
Balarres.....										1			1	1		1	
Broadview.....									1		1		2	1		1	
Carlyle.....									1		1		2	1		1	
Estevan.....									1	1			2	2		2	
Kamsack.....										1	1		2	2		2	
Melville.....										1			1	1		1	
Moose Jaw.....									1		2		3	1		1	
North Portal.....										1			1	1		1	
Punnichy.....									1		1		2	1		1	
Shaunavon.....											2		2	2		2	
Swift Current.....										1	1		2	2		2	
Weyburn.....				1					1	1	2		3	2		2	
Yorkton.....									1	1	1		3	2		2	
On leave.....				1						1	2		4				
On command.....										1			1	*53		53	
Totals.....			3	6	1	1	6		19	28	84	11	159	150	8	158	
<i>Northern Saskatchewan—</i>																	
<i>"F" Division—</i>																	
Prince Albert.....			1	1				1	3	3	6	1	16	8	4	12	
North Battleford.....								1			2		3	1		1	
Saskatoon.....									2	1	1		4				
Humboldt.....									1		1		2	1		1	
The Pas.....									1				1				
Opion Lake.....										1	1		2	1	2	3	
Meadow Lake.....										1	1		2	2		2	
Chesterfield.....								1		1	2		4				11
Port Nelson.....									1		2		3				
On leave.....										1	1	1	3				
On command.....											1		1	1		1	
Totals.....			1	1				3	8	8	18	2	41	14	6	20	24

51 on pasture at Battleford.

DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1924—Continued.

Place	Commissioners	Deputy Commissioners	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Det. Sergeants	Det. Constables	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Stable Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>South-West Division</i>															
"K" Division															
Lethbridge			1	1			2	3	7	23	4	41	12	5	17
Banff				1					2	6	1	10	5		5
Big Bend									1			1	1		1
Blairmore								1				1	1		1
Calgary				1			1	1		5	2	10	3		3
Canmore									1			1	1		1
Coutts									1	1		2	1		1
Cranbrook									1			1	1		1
Preston									1			1	1		1
Drumheller									1	1		2	2		2
Elk Head										1		1	1		1
Fernie				1				1		3		5	3		3
Field									1			1	1		1
Gleichen									1	1	1	3	1		1
Kingsgate									1			1	1		1
Macleod								1		1		2	1	1	2
Medicine Hat								1		1		2	1		1
Morley									1			1	1		1
Michal									1			1	1		1
Newgate								1				1	1		1
Radium Hot Springs									1	1		1	1		1
Stand Off									1		2	3	2	2	4
Two Lakes									1	1		1	2		2
Waterton Park									1			1	1		1
On leave										3		3			
On command													*30	4	34
Totals			1	4			3	9	20	50	10	97	76	12	88
<i>North-West Division</i>															
"G" Division—															
Edmonton			1	1				5	2	8	3	22	14	3	17
Peace River								1				1			
Grande Prairie								1				1			1
Grouard									1			1			1
Wabasca										1		1			5
Fort Smith				2					2	2	2	8			13
Fitzgerald										1		1			10
Resolution									1	2	1	4			9
Simpson							1			2	1	4			9
Norman				1						2	1	5			11
Fort Chipewyan									1	1	1	3			11
Rae									1	3	1	4			6
Providence										3		3			10
Good Hope										3	1	4			7
Herbert				1					2	3		5			6
Baillie Island									1	1	1	3			4
Tree River								1		2		3			9
Aklavik								1	1	3		5			11
Jasper								1		1		2	1		1
Brûlé								1				1			
Norberg									1			1			
Athabasca									1			1	2		2
Fort McMurray								1				1			
On leave							1			3		4			
On command				1		1						2			
Totals			1	6		1	2	12	14	40	14	90	21	3	121

*On pasture at Big Bend.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1924—Continued.

Place	Commissioner	Ast. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Ast. Surgeon	Ast. Vet'y Surgeon	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>British Columbia—</i>																	
<i>"E" Division—</i>																	
Vancouver.....			1	5				2	6	10	26	8	58	57	3	60	...
Victoria.....									1		4		5				...
Esquimalt.....								1		1	8		12				...
Nanaimo.....									1				1				...
Penticton.....				1				1	1	1	2		6	4		4	...
Prince Rupert.....				1				1	1	1			4				...
Prince George.....									1		2		3	2		2	...
Telkwa.....										1	1		2	3		3	...
On leave.....		1											1				...
On command.....				1						1	3		5		1	1	...
Totals.....		1	1	8				5	11	15	46	10	97	66	4	70	....
<i>Yukon Territory—</i>																	
<i>"B" Division—</i>																	
Dawson.....				2				2	1	2	6	2	15		4	4	1
Carcross.....											1		1				4
Carmacks.....											1		1				...
Dawson Town Station.....									1		2		3				...
Forty Mile.....										1			1				...
Granville.....											1		1		1	1	...
Keno.....										1	1		2				...
Mayo.....								1		1			2		2	2	...
Rampart House.....											2		2				4
Teslin.....										1			1				3
Ross River.....											1		1				3
Whitehorse.....				1				1		1	5	1	9		2	2	...
White Pass Summit.....											1		1				...
On command.....											1		1				...
Totals.....				3				4	2	7	22	3	41		9	9	15

RECAPITULATION

Maritime Provinces.....				1				1	3	2	24		31				...
Quebec District.....				1				1	4	6	12		24				...
Eastern Ontario.....	1	1	3	7	1			14	31	34	219	28	339	24	2	26	45
Western Ontario.....			1	1				3	5	5	31		46	10	3	13	...
Manitoba.....				2				3	6	9	34	1	55	21	4	25	16
Southern Saskatchewan.....			3	6	1		1	6	19	28	84	11	159	150	8	158	...
Northern Saskatchewan.....			1	1				3	8	8	18	2	41	14	6	20	24
Southern Alberta.....			1	4				3	9	20	50	10	97	76	12	88	...
Northern Alberta.....			1	6		1		2	12	14	40	14	90	21	3	24	121
British Columbia.....		1	1	8				5	11	15	46	10	97	66	4	70	...
Yukon Territory.....				3				4	2	7	22	3	41		9	9	15
Totals.....	1	2	11	40	2	1	1	45	110	148	580	79	1,020	382	51	433	221

APPENDIX C

RETURNS OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED AND CONVICTIONS

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

British Columbia	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against</i>								
Explosives Act	11	1	1				6	11
Fisheries Act	1	1						1
Indian Act	141	94	15	1	1	2	28	141
Inland Revenue Act	16	1			1		14	16
Customs Act	8				7		1	8
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	89	2	11	3	3	4	29	89
Migratory Birds Convention Act	1		1					1
Extradition Act	1				1			1
Post Office Act	2	1	1					2
Immigration Act	45	3			3		39	45
Radiotelegraph Act	2	1	1					2
Income Tax Act	1	1						1
Railway Act	83	83						83
Ticket-of-Leave Act	5						5	5
	406	228	30	4	16	6	122	406

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

British Columbia	Cases entered	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Murder	5			5		5
Common assault	1	1				1
Forgery	2				2	
Obstructing course of justice	1			1		1
Vagrancy	20	20				20
Obtaining loan by fraud	3	2			1	3
False pretences	2				2	2
Theft	15	8	5		2	15
Theft from mails	1	1				1
Breaking jail	1		1			1
	51	32	6	6	7	51

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations
Enforced from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924.

British Columbia	Cases entered	Con- victions	Total
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations —</i>			
Motor Vehicles	10	10	10
Unsealed Weapons	5	5	5
Miscellaneous	6	6	6
	21	21	21

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches
of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

British Columbia	
Department of Customs and Excise.....	24
Department of Health.....	561
Department of Immigration.....	281
Department of Immigration (Chinese Branch).....	1,734
Department of Indian Affairs.....	41
Department of the Interior.....	6
Department of Justice.....	50
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	1,231
Department of Mines (Explosives Branch).....	719
Department of National Defence.....	66
Department of Postal Affairs.....	15
Department of Public Works.....	1
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization..)	1,083
Department of Secretary of State.....	5
Department of Agriculture.....	2
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	88
Inquiries on behalf of other police forces and assistance rendered.	98
Investigations not classified.....	2
Total.	6,007

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under
Federal Statutes from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Alberta	Cases entered	Con- victions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Handed over to Depart- ment concerned	Still under investi- gation	No pro- secution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>							
Canada Shipping Act	4	2	1			1	4
Extradition Act	1					1	1
Fisheries Act.....	3	3					3
Indian Act.....	152	122	20	2		8	152
Inland Revenue Act.....	205	57	3		3	142	205
Militia Act.....	1	1					1
Migratory Birds Conven- tion Act.....	1	1					
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	83	14	10	12	12	35	83
Post Office Act.....	2	1				1	2
Railway Act.....	49	49					49
Ticket-of-Leave Act.	14					14	14
Chinese Immigration Act	1	1					1
Customs Act.....	22	3		13	1	5	22
Immigration Act.....	104	5		4		95	104
Income Tax Act.....	8	4			4		8
Radio Telegraph Act	2					2	2
Special War Revenue Act	2	2					2
Dairy Industries Act.....	2	2					2
	656	267	34	31	20	304	656

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Alberta	Cases entered	Con-victions	Dis-mitted or with-drawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investi-gation	No pro-secution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code -</i>							
Murder...	1		1				1
Murder attempted.....	1		...	1			1
Manslaughter ..	1		1	..			1
Shooting with intent.....	2			2			2
Suicide attempted.....	1	1					1
Accessory after fact.....	1		1				1
Assault, common.....	38	32	6				38
Attempted rape.....	1	1					1
Carnal knowledge.....	1	1					1
Attempted buggery.....	1	1					1
Publishing defamatory libel....	1		1				1
Theft.....	33	17	10			6	33
Theft H.M. mails.....	2	1				1	2
Burglary.....	3				1	2	3
Housebreaking.....	3	2				1	3
Forgery.....	2	2					2
Uttering ..	2	2					2
False pretences.....	4	2				2	4
Obtaining board by fraud.	4	4					4
Mischief.....	3	2	1				3
Cruelty to animals ..	2	2					2
Receiving stolen goods ..	2	2					2
Shopbreaking.....	4	3				1	4
Obstructing railway.....	3	3					3
Vagrancy....	60	57	3				60
Driving car intoxicated	1		1				1
Prostitution Indian woman.	2	2					2
Gross indecency.....	1	1					1
Perjury.....	1		1				1
Bribing police officer.....	1	1					1
Breaking jail.....	1		1				1
Escaping custody.....	1		1				1
Assaulting police officer..	1	1					1
Impersonating police officer	1					1	1
Drunk and disorderly.....	11	11					11
Causing disturbance.....	3	3					3
Illegal possession fire-arms.	1	1					1
	201	155	28	3	1	14	201

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations
Enforced from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Alberta	Cases entered	Con- victions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investi- gation	No pro- secution entered	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>							
Alberta Liquor Act.....	29	25	1	2		1	29
Alberta Prairie Fires Act	3	3					3
Insanity Act	1	1					1
Pharmaceutical Assn. Act	1	1					1
Game Act.....	14	2	3		1	8	14
Children of Unmarried Parents Act.....	2					2	2
Workmen's Compensation Act.....	8	6	2				8
Master and Servants Act...	3	3					3
North West Game Act....	2	2					2
Public Health Act.....	1	1					1
Motor Vehicles Act.....	1	1					1
Highways Act	1	1					1
School Attendance Act....	1	1					1
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>							
Motor vehicles	58	58					58
Game regulations.....	2	1				1	2
Concealed weapons	3	1	1			1	3
Gambling	8	8					8
Forest fires.....	3	3					3
Stray animals.....	5	5					5
Miscellaneous.....	44	38	5			1	43
	190	161	12	2	1	14	190

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches
of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Alberta	
<i>Department of Agriculture.....</i>	
Department of Customs and Excise.....	22
Department of National Defence.....	164
Department of Health.....	612
Department of Immigration.....	205
Department of Indian Affairs.....	164
Department of the Interior.....	25
Department of Justice.....	477
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	268
Department of Mines.....	3
Department of Secretary of State.....	872
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).	5
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	5
Department of Soldier Settlement Board.....	18
Post Office Department.....	
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	132
Destitutes.....	6
Deceased persons' estates.....	2
Accidental deaths.....	10
Inquiries for other police forces.....	65
Inquiries for provincial authorities..	13
Assistance to provincial authorities.	181
Inquiries not classified.....	12
	3,490

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Saskatchewan	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Inland Revenue Act.....	1 411	437	56	3	13	6	843	1,411
Indian Act.....	194	167	10		7	2	7	194
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act..	75	16	4		9	15	31	75
Special War Revenue Act.....	16	7	1		3	2	3	16
Fisheries Act.....	43	36	1		3		1	43
Migratory Birds Convention Act	3				2			3
Railway Act.....	1	1						1
Customs Act.....	97	30			60	2	5	97
Animals Contagious Disease Act	1	1						1
Immigration Act.....	58	23			32		3	58
Post Office Act.....	9	1			3	4	1	9
Income Tax Act.....	15	11	2	1	1			15
Militia Act.....	6	2			4			6
Weights and Measures Act.....	9	6	3					9
Dominion Forest Reserve and Parks Act.....	1	1						1
Dominion Lands Act.....	15				15			15
Canada Temperance Act.....	1						1	1
	1,955	738	77	4	154	87	85	1,955

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Saskatchewan	Cases entered	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Assault, bodily harm.....	1	1				1
Assault, common.....	2	2				2
Accessory after the fact.....	1	1				1
Obstructing peace officer.....	4	4				4
Obstructing public peace officer.....	12	8	2	2		12
Escaping custody.....	1	1				1
Carrying offensive weapons.....	2	2				2
Attempted bribery.....	1	1				1
Theft from mails.....	11	5	3	1	2	11
Theft.....	3	2	1			3
Shop breaking.....	1				1	1
Vagrancy.....	1		1			1
	40	27	7	3	3	40

15 GEORGE V. A. 1925

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Saskatchewan	
Department of Finance.....	1
Department of Soldier Settlement Board.....	1
Department of Customs and Excise.....	9
Department of Immigration.....	1,763
Department of Agriculture..	4
Department of Justice.....	16
Department of Mines.....	468
Department of National Defence.....	19
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	906
Department of Indian Affairs	60
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).	872
Department of Health.....	219
Post Office Department.....	20
Department of the Interior.....	56
Department of Trade and Commerce.....	1
Department of External Affairs.....	1
Miscellaneous—	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	117
Inquiries for other police forces.....	14
Assistance to provincial authorities.	11
Inquiries not classified.....	9
Total.....	4,567

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Manitoba	Cases investigated	Con- vic- tions	Dis- missed or with- draws	Await- ing trial	Handed over to Depart- ment con- cerned	Still under investi- gation	No prose- cution entered	Total
<i>Offences under—</i>								
Air Board Act.....	2						2	2
Customs Act.....	10	10						10
Explosives Act.....	2		1		1			2
Fisheries Act.....	14	8	1				5	14
Immigration Act....	7	7						7
Income Tax Act.....	14	9	2				3	14
Indian Act.....	132	111	8			8	5	132
Inland Revenue Act..	522	142	14	5	3	16	342	522
Naval Act.....	8				3	5		8
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act...	20	6	3	1		3	8	20
Penitentiary Act.....	1						1	1
Radio-telegraph Act	2	1	1					2
Chinese Immigration Act	1	1						1
	735	294	30	6	7	32	366	735

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Manitoba	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code —</i>								
Assault	7	5	1				1	7
Carnal knowledge	4		2	2				4
Drunk and disorderly	1	1						1
Assaulting public officer	2			1	1			2
Indecent assault	1	1						1
Prostitution of Indian women	5	4					1	5
Impersonating peace officer	1	1						1
Theft	25	9	1		1		14	25
Obstructing police officer	4	2				2		4
	50	23	4	3	2	2	16	50

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Provincial Statutes from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Manitoba	Cases investigated	Convictions	Handed over to Department concerned	Total
<i>Under Provincial Statutes</i>				
Public Health Act	1	1		1
Manitoba Game Act	3		3	3
	4	1	3	4

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Manitoba	
Department of Agriculture	3
Department of Customs and Excise	464
Department of Immigration	339
Department of Finance	2
Department of Health	280
Department of Indian Affairs	43
Department of the Interior	162
Department of Mines	232
Department of Justice	7
Department of National Defence	16
Post Office Department	2
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch)	1,241
Department of Marine and Fisheries	25
Department of Soldier Settlement Board	12
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	2
<i>Missing persons</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons	7
Inquiries on behalf of other police forces	21
Sudden deaths	1
	2,943

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under
Federal Statutes from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Ontario	Cases investi- gated	Con- victions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Await- ing trial	Handed over to Depart- ment con- cerned	Still under investi- gation	No prose- cution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Customs Act	55	5			15	5	30	55
Explosives Act	24	1			5	1	17	24
Extradition Act	4						4	4
Immigration Act	13		4		2		7	13
Indian Act.....	112	86	8			4	14	112
Inland Revenue Act	172	39	4		7	11	111	172
Migratory Birds Convention Act	18	6					12	18
Naturalization Act	4						4	4
Naval Act.....	18				6	3	9	18
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act..	253	31	31	4	4	22	161	253
Radiotelegraph Act	8	3	2				3	8
Soldier Settlement Board Act...	3				1		2	3
Special War Revenue Act.....	1						1	1
Penitentiary Act.....	1				1			1
	686	171	49	4	41	46	375	686

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the
Criminal Code from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Ontario	Cases investi- gated	Con- victions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Await- ing trial	Handed over to Depart- ment con- cerned	Still under investi- gation	No prose- cution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>								
Murder	1						1	1
Rape	2		2					2
Assault, common.....	3	1	1				1	3
Assault, bodily harm.....	1				1			1
Kidnapping.....	2				2			2
Desertion.....	5				1		4	5
Concealing dead body of child...	1						1	1
Theft	87	11	2		18	6	50	87
Forgery.....	20	11				3	6	20
Uttering forged documents	12	11		1				12
False pretences.....	1	1						1
Breaking and entering	9	5				1	3	9
Receiving stolen mail matter....	2	1	1					2
Damage to property.....	1					1		1
Mischief	4		1			1	2	4
Possession of fire-arms.....	4	3					1	4
Pointing fire-arms	1	1						1
Counterfeiting.....	4						4	4
Vagrancy.....	1		1					1
Impersonating peace officer.....	1						1	1
Disrupting lawful custody	8				4	2	2	8
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	1						1
Publishing seditious literature...	1	1						1
Disorderly conduct.....	1		1					1
Possession of public stores.....	5	2			2		1	5
Ottawa city by-laws	54	52	1		1			54
	232	101	10	1	29	14	77	232

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations
Enforced from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Ontario	Cases entered	Con- victions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Handed over to Depart- ment concerned	No prose- cution entered	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>						
Insanity Act	1	1				1
Ontario Parole Act.....	1				1	1
Ontario Temperance Act.....	1	1				1
Trespass.....	1	1				1
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>						
Game	5		1	4		5
	9	3	1	4	1	9

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches
of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Ontario	
Department of Agriculture.....	1
Department of Customs and Excise.....	2
Department of External Affairs.....	5
Governor General's Office.....	1
Department of Finance.....	2
House of Commons.....	3
Department of Health.....	484
Department of the Interior.....	33
Department of Immigration.....	83
Department of Justice.....	93
Department of Labour.....	2
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	2
Department of Mines.....	146
Department of National Defence.....	79
Post Office Department.....	2
Department of Railways and Canals.....	1
Department of Public Works.....	6
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	3
Department of Secretary of State.....	7
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	2,789
Department of Indian Affairs.....	14
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	116
Inquiries for other police forces.....	30
Inquiries for provincial authorities.....	5
Inquiries not classified.....	42
Total.....	4,542

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Ontario	Cases investigated	Con-victions	Dis-missed or with-drawn	Await-ing trial	Handed over to Depart-ment con-cerned	Still under investi-gation	No prose-cution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act...	262	109	30	11	2	18	92	262
Customs Act	126	16	2	8	34	7	59	126
Post Office Act.....	8				6	2		8
Migratory Birds Convention Act	1					1		1
Ticket-of-leave Act.....	27	1				1	25	27
Penitentiaries Act.....	4				1		3	4
Militia Act.....	25				11	3	11	25
Naval Act	8				1	2	5	8
Immigration Act	7				5		2	7
Inland Revenue Act.....	96	18	3	1	18	6	50	96
Indian Act.	81	66	4	1	1	2	7	81
Naturalization Act..	3				3			3
	648	210	39	21	82	42	254	648

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Quebec	Cases entered	Con-victions	Dis-missed or with-drawn	Await-ing trial	No prose-cution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Assault.....	3	2		1		3
Forgery and uttering.....	17	3	4	6	4	17
Conspiracy to bring false accusation.....	1				1	1
Conspiracy to defraud.....	5	2	1	2		5
Conspiracy to commit an indictable offence. . .	5	2	1	2		5
Perjury.....	5	4		1		5
Inciting Indians.....	3	2	1			3
Contempt of court.....	1			1		1
Impersonating peace officer.....	1				1	1
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	1				1
Arson.....	1		1			1
Bribery.....	2			2		2
Theft.....	18	12		1	5	18
Theft of mail.....	5	1	1	3		5
Possession of fire-arms.....	1	1				1
Mischief.....	1				1	1
Intimidation.....	2				2	2
	72	30	9	19	14	72

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Quebec	
Department of Agriculture.....	2
Department of Customs and Excise.....	1
Department of Health.....	61
Department of the Interior.....	5
Department of Indian Affairs.....	3
Department of External Affairs.....	3
Department of Justice.....	14
Department of Secretary of State.....	13
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	1,103
Department of Mines (Explosives Branch).....	262
Department of Railways and Canals.....	1
Miscellaneous—	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	49
Inquiries for other police forces.....	21
Inquiries not classified.....	4
Total.....	1,542

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Maritime Provinces	Cases investigated	Con- vic- tions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Await- ing trial	Handed over to Depart- ment con- cerned	Still under investi- gation	No prose- cution entered	Total
Offences against—								
Customs Act.....	26	9	3			1	13	26
Inland Revenue Act.....	34	14		1	2	1	16	34
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act..	8	4			1	2	1	8
Ticket of Leave Act.....	2				2			
Explosives Act.....	2	2						2
Fisheries Act.....	17	12	5					17
	89	41	8	1	5	4	30	89

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Maritime Provinces	Cases entered	Con- victions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Total
Under Criminal Code—				
Breaking and entering.....	1		1	1
Theft.....	17	16	1	17
	18	16	2	18

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Maritime Provinces	—
Department of Agriculture.....	2
Department of Customs and Excise.....	13
Department of Finance.....	2
Department of Health.....	77
Department of Immigration.....	9
Department of Justice.....	18
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	3
Department of Mines.....	141
Department of National Defence.....	25
Post Office Department.....	3
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	70
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	2
Miscellaneous—	
Inquiries on behalf of other police forces.....	1
Inquiries for missing persons.....	36
Inquiries for provincial authorities.....	1
Total.....	403

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Yukon Territory	Cases investigated	Convictions	No prosecution entered	Total
Offences against—				
Inland Revenue Act.....	4	3	1	4
Indian Act.....	6	6	.....	6
	10	9	1	10

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Yukon Territory	Cases entered	Convictions	No prosecution entered	Total
Under Criminal Code—				
Drunk and disorderly.....	7	7	.....	7
Disorderly conduct.....	2	2	.....	2
Theft.....	4	2	2	4
Assault.....	3	3	.....	3
Recog. to keep peace.....	1	1	.....	1
Refusing to obey summons.....	1	1	.....	1
	18	16	2	18

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

CLASSIFIED Summary of Yukon Ordinances Enforced from October 1, 1923, to
September 30, 1924

Yukon Territory	Cases investi- gated	Convic- tions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>				
Yukon Liquor Act.....	7	4	3	7
Forest Fire Ordinance.....	2	2		2
Game Ordinance.....	2	2		2
Insanity Act.....	2	2		2
Dog Ordinance.....	1	1		1
	14	11	3	14

CLASSIFIED Summary of Investigations made for other Departments other than
Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924.

Yukon Territory	
Department of Finance.....	8
Department of Customs and Excise.....	4
Department of Immigration.....	142
Department of Agriculture.....	110
Department of National Defence.....	4
Department of Indian Affairs.....	36
Department of the Under Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	6
Department of Mines (Explosives Branch).....	163
Department of Trade and Commerce.....	34
Department of the Interior (Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch).....	202
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	63
Inquiries re deceased persons' estates.....	2
Investigations not classified.....	1
Total.....	775

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under
Federal Statutes from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Northwest Territories	Cases entered	Con- victions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	No pro- secution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>					
Indian Act.....	14	13		1	14
Northwest Territories Act.....	9	6	3		9
Northwest Game Act.....	2	1	1		2
	25	20	4	1	25

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Northwest Territories	Cases entered	Con-victions	Dis-missed or with-drawn	Still under investi-gation	No pro-secution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Murder.....	2	1		1		2
Theft (Sec. 386).....	2	1			1	2
Theft (Sec. 397).....	1	1				1
False pretences.....	1	1				1
Common assault.....	2	1		1		2
Drunk and disorderly.....	3	3				3
Causing disturbance.....	1	1				1
Vagrancy.....	4	3	1			4
Wounding dog.....	1	1				1
Insanity.....	2	2				2
	19	15	1	2	1	19

CLASSIFIED Summary of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924.

Northwest Territories	
Department of Indian Affairs.....	13
Department of the Interior (Crown Timber Branch).....	17
Department of the Interior (National Parks Branch).....	1
Department of the Interior (Northwest Territories Branch).....	201
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	5
Department of Mines (Explosives Division).....	8
Department of the Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	2
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	3
Destitutes.....	1
Deceased persons' estates.....	1
Accidental deaths.....	7
Investigations into complaints.....	1
Investigations not classified.....	2
	262